



**BOROUGH OF MORLEY**

**1970**

**annual report**

Medical Officer of Health

**GEOFFREY IRELAND, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.**

**E. C. LEWIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.**



**B O R O U G H   O F   M O R L E Y**

**1970**


# **ANNUAL   REPORT**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**GEOFFREY IRELAND, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.**

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**E. C. LEWIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.**



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**B O R O U G H   O F   M O R L E Y**  
**MEMBERS OF THE MORLEY BOROUGH HEALTH**  
**AND HOUSING COMMITTEE**  
**1970-1971**

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**The Mayor**

Alderman G. Rogerson

**Chairman**

Councillor B. W. Broadbent

**Deputy Chairman**

C. G. Corfield

**Alderman**

H. Leathley

**Councillors**

L. A. Curless

F. Tighe

H. W. Nutter

R. Parker

M. T. Elliott

G. Totham

K. J. Malthouse

Mrs. R. Verity

**Local Health Authority**

West Riding County Council

## **BOROUGH OF MORLEY.**

### **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

#### **Medical Officer of Health.**

##### **and Divisional Medical Officer.**

Geoffrey Ireland, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

#### **Deputy Medical Officer of Health.**

##### **and Senior Departmental Medical Officer.**

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### **Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent**

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

#### **Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.**

R. S. Wright, M.A.P.H.I.

#### **Additional Public Health Inspectors**

K. R. Flint, M.A.P.H.I.

F. W. Hick, M.A.P.H.I.

S. G. Carden, M.A.P.H.I.

A. Blythe, M.A.P.H.I.

#### **Student Public Health Inspector**

R. Askew

P. Firth.

#### **Cleansing Officer**

G. Gregory.

#### **Public Health Inspector's Clerks.**

Mrs. B. Thackray

Miss E. Speight (Resigned 29.5.70)

Miss D. Richardson (Appointed 12.1.70)

Miss C. Walding (Appointed 6.7.70)

## **WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.**

#### **Departmental Medical Officers and School Medical Officers**

Doreen M. M. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time).

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Ruth L. Skrine, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time) (Appointed 1.10.70)

#### **School Dental Officers.**

A. L. Glenn, B.Ch.D.



**Divisional Nursing Officer.**

Miss A. Hibbard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
Queen's Nurse.

**Health Visitors and School Nurses.**

Mrs. G. Cater, S.R.N., O.N.C., H.V. Certificate  
(Resigned 17.4.70)  
Miss B. M. Chapman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
Mrs. E. K. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V.  
Certificate.  
Mrs. L. Godfrey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
Miss D. M. Habergham, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1).  
H.V. Certificate.  
Mrs. Y. V. Herbert, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
(Appointed 21.9.70)  
Mrs. R. J. Patterson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
(Resigned 2.8.70)  
Miss B. S. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
Mrs. L. M. Stringer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
(Appointed 21.9.70)  
Mrs. A. M. O. Kenny, S.R.N., Assistant Health Visitor  
Mrs. L. Newsome, S.R.N., Assistant Health Visitor,  
Part-time  
Mrs. J. Lawton, S.R.N., Assistant Health Visitor.  
Part-time  
Mrs. M. Collinson, S.R.N., Assistant Health Visitor,  
(Part-time) (Resigned Dec. 1970)

**Home Nurses.**

Mrs. J. Birkby, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Mrs. S. Dixon, S.R.N., Q.N. (Relief Nurse)  
Mrs. M. E. Johnston, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Mrs. E. Newell, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Mrs. C. Noble, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Miss J. Stokes, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Mrs. E. D. Thompson, S.R.N., Q.N. (Part-time)  
(Appointed 16.11.70)  
Mrs. J. Lister, S.R.N., Q.N. (Part-time)

**Midwives and Maternity Nurses**

Miss B. Watson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 1.9.70).  
Mrs. M. Lewis, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. M. McCutcheon, S.R.N. (Part-time).  
Miss A. Ingham, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).  
(Resigned July 1970)  
Mrs. M. Kirk, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time)

**Senior Mental Welfare Officer.**

A. Emmerson.

**Mental Welfare Officers.**

J. R. Marshall, R.N.M.S.

H. H. Robinson, R.M.P.A., R.M.N., M.S.M.W.O.

R. D. Stephens, R.M.N.

**Junior Training Centre—Ossett**

Mrs. S. M. Smailes, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor.

Mrs. M. E. Norman

Mrs. I. Ellis

**Senior Training Centre—West Ardsley**

Miss I. Beaumont, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor.

Mrs. S. Arey, N.A.M.H. Diploma

Mrs. J. Hellam, N.A.M.H. Diploma

P. Nicholls (Appointed 6.7.70)

Mrs. E. Wright

Mrs. S. M. Brooke

Mrs. P. M. Walters (Appointed 19.10.70)

A. W. Read

**Healey Croft Residential Hostel—West Ardsley.**

R. Tyson, S.R.N., R.M.N. — Warden.

Mrs. M. Tyson, R.M.N.

R. B. Williamson

Mrs. J. Williamson, S.E.N.

**Lee Grange Residential Hostel, West Ardsley.**

D. H. Noble, R.M.N., R.G.N., Warden.

M. Greenwood

**Child Guidance Service.**

Dr. K. N. Maxwell, M.B., Ch.B. Psychiatrist

J. B. Mannix, M.Ed., Psychologist

Mrs. A. B. Castle, B.A., Psychologist.

**Speech Therapist**

Mrs. J. M. Shields, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 30.11.70)

**General Social Worker.**

Mrs. S. Halstead, C.S.W.

**Dental Attendants.**

Miss M. Oldroyd

Miss K. Stilton.

**Dental Auxiliary**

Miss H. A. Ford.



**Home Help Organiser**

Mrs. R. S. Haines, M.I.H.H.O. (Appointed 8.6.70)

**Chiropodists.**

Miss D. E. Smith, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (Part-time)

L. Balmforth, L.Ch., S.R.Ch. (Part-time).

Mrs. M. I. King, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (Part-time)

R. Dixon-Newell, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (Part-time).

**Divisional Administrative Officer.**

A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A.

**Clerical Staff.**

D. Leach (Senior Clerk)

Mrs. J. Anderson (Resigned 13.9.70)

Mrs. P. Baldwin

Mrs. E. Brier (Appointed 5.12.70)

Mrs. G. Burton\*

Mrs. L. Crofton\*

Miss S. M. Davis (Appointed 7.9.70)

Mrs. A. Doidge

Miss M. Dunnett (Resigned 1.3.70)

Miss K. Edmondson.

Mrs. H. Ferrari

Mrs. K. Graham.

Miss J. E. Hallas (Appointed 22.6.70)

Mrs. M. Hill\*

Mrs. V. Lancaster\*

Mrs. K. Marlow

Mrs. A. Renshaw (Resigned 31.3.70)

Miss J. Senior (Resigned 16.8.70)

P. M. Sheard.

Mrs. M. Wilford\*

\*Part time.

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Consultant Staff.

**Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.**

H. Morus Jones, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

**Chest Physician**

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H

G. F. Edwards, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,  
M.R.C.P.

**Ophthalmic Surgeon**

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O. (Oxon.)

**Paediatricians.**

C. S. Livingstone, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

**Orthopaedic Surgeon.**

Miss M A. Pearson, F.R.C.S

Divisional Health Office,  
Corporation Street,  
Morley.

18th August, 1971.

To the Chairman and Members of the Morley Health  
Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Verity, Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1970.

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the birth rate has risen there being 823 births in 1970 compared with 780 in the previous year. The death rate has fallen but fourteen deaths occurred in the first year of life and there was one maternal death. As there were six stillbirths the perinatal deaths which include all stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life amounted to eleven compared with seventeen in the previous year. Only one of these perinatal deaths occurred outside hospital and in that case a very premature baby was born at home to a mother who was then admitted to hospital. No arrangements had been made for a domiciliary confinement. There were fifty-six illegitimate births compared with fifty-five in 1969.

Heart disease caused 165 deaths—122 of which were due specifically to coronary artery occlusion; cancer caused 101 deaths—14 of which were due to cancer of the lung; cerebral haemorrhage and cerebral thrombosis 76 deaths and bronchitis, emphysema and pneumonia 64 deaths.

This year I have chosen the local authority child health services as the topic in the "What is . . . " series and I have outlined the services available to the child from birth through to school leaving age.

Vaccination against rubella (German measles) commenced during the year and by the end of Dec. all female children born between 1956/57, the priority group, who had consented had been vaccinated. Rubella is a mild disease in itself, the danger lies if the disease is contracted during the early months of pregnancy when the foetus, exposed to this virus, is at great risk of developing serious abnormalities particularly deafness. Children born between 1958/59 were vaccinated early in 1971 and arrangements are being made to vaccinate all eleven year old female children when they attain this age group.

Major changes were forecast in 1970 both locally as far as Health Division 13 was concerned and nationally in respect of the local authority health services. Locally the administrative offices at Windsor House were required for central redevelopment and plans were made for the construction of new offices behind Morley Central Clinic—these were built in the early part of 1971 and occupied on 7th June.

Nationally saw preparations for the emergence of the Director of Social Service and his department—an amalgamation of the Children's Department, Welfare Department and certain sectors of the Health Department. The sections of the Health Department concerned consisted of the mental health service, the Home Help Service and certain minor services such as the registration of nurseries and child minders and arrangements for admission to convalescent homes. As far as this Division was concerned considerable development had been made in the field of mental health in that at the time of the hand-over in 1971 there were two training centres in existence and a replacement training centre and workshop under construction, a new constructed special care unit, a hostel for subnormal adults supported by a house accepting three lodgers, and a hostel for post psychotic patients supported by a house let in four flatlets, together with three mental welfare officers.



All passed to the new Social Services Department with the exception of the junior training centre and special care unit which transferred to the Education Department as a special school.

When one considers that the creation of the Social Services Departments within the existing structure of local government is for three years only and that these departments must undergo a major upheaval not only with the proposed local government reform but in aligning themselves with the re-organised National Health Service I reflect on a quotation which has been attributed to Gaius Petronius more than 1900 years ago and which was quoted at a recent Royal Society of Health Conference on this very topic of re-organisation :

“We trained hard—but it seemed that every time we were beginning to form up into teams, we would be re-organised. I was to learn later in life that we tend to meet any new situation by re-organising, and a wonderful method it can be for creating the illusion of progress while producing confusion, inefficiency and demoralisation”.

At the time of writing this report we are little further forward as regards the future of the Public Health Service in spite of two Green Papers and a Consultative Document (which seems to have had a restricted circulation). Environmental health will stay with local government but apparently split between the proposed counties and districts and the question must arise as to whether it will remain an entity or become part of some larger department. What of the school health service?—little has been said as to its future and if there is a future where the responsibility for its administration will lay. The remainder of the Public Health Service as it exists today will merge with the hospital and general practitioner services to form a unified Health Service—considering little change is envisaged in the organisation of the general practitioner ser-



vices and the proposed Regional Health Boards could be considered to be Regional Hospital Boards under another cloak one must wonder and indeed continue to wonder until more detailed information about the unified Health Service is available, whether merging is in practice going to mean a submerging of the community health services beneath the other two partners of this unification.

In conclusion Mr. Chairman I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance which I have received during the year from Mr. Lewis your Chief Public Health Inspector and also from the staff of the Divisional Office.

May I also take this opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Health Committee for your support during the year.

GEOFFREY IRELAND,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS

Area .....	9,494 acres
Population—Census 1961 .....	40,322
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid 1970 .....	44,090
Number of dwelling houses .....	16,889
Rateable Value (31.3.70) .....	£1,112,817
Product Penny Rate (1969-1970) .....	£4,139

### Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:				
Legitimate	767	401	366	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population <b>18.7</b>
Illegitimate	56	26	30	
Still-Births:				
Legitimate	6	4	2	Rate per 1,000 (live and still-births) <b>7.2</b>
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total Births:				
Legitimate	773	405	368	
Illegitimate	56	26	30	
Deaths	488	256	232	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population <b>11.1</b>

### Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 1.21 per 1,000 live and still births.

### Infant Mortality.

14 infants under the age of twelve months died during 1970 giving an infant mortality rate of 17.0 per 1,000 live births

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants:—

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd wk.	3rd wk.	4th wk.	5-52 weeks
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis .....	—	—	—	—	1
Polycystic Disease of Kidney .....	1	—	—	—	—
Prematurity .....	2	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	5
Congenital Abnormality .....	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebral Anoxia .....	1	—	—	—	—
Fibro Cystic disease of Pancreas .....	—	—	—	—	1
	5	1	—	—	8

### Infant Mortality Rate

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .....	17.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	16.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	17.8

### Neo Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	7.3
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### Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	6.1
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### Perinatal Mortality Rate.

Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and still births .....	13.3
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# CAUSE OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B.

Cause of Death	1968			1969			1970		
	M		Total	M		Total	M		Total
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
B.4 Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
B.5 Tuberculosis — Respiratory .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.6 Tuberculosis — other .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.6(1) Late effects of respiratory T.B. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.11 Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.19(1) Malignant neoplasm—Buccal cavity etc. ....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
B.19(2) Malignant Neoplasm—Oesophagus .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.19(3) Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach .....	—	3	9	—	1	1	—	3	4
B.19(4) Malignant Neoplasm—Intestines .....	6	—	6	5	6	11	6	10	16
B.19(6) Malignant Neoplasm—Lung and Bronchus .....	—	—	—	8	4	12	7	9	16
B.19(7) Malignant Neoplasm—Breast .....	4	14	18	4	15	19	2	12	14
B.19(8) Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus .....	6	—	6	4	—	4	—	—	—
B.19(9) Malignant Neoplasm—Prostate .....	5	—	5	2	—	2	9	—	9
B.19(10) Leukaemia .....	—	—	—	—	6	6	7	2	7
B.19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasm .....	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
B.20 Benign and unspecified neoplasms .....	27	23	50	16	8	24	1	3	4
B.21 Diabetas Melitus .....	1	1	2	4	—	4	15	13	28
B.46(1) Other Endocrines etc. Diseases .....	3	—	3	3	2	5	—	1	5
B.46(2) Other diseases of blood etc. ....	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	4
B.23 Anaemia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.46(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System .....	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
B.26 Chronic Rheumatic heart disease .....	4	3	7	3	2	5	1	3	4
B.27 Hypertensive disease .....	3	1	4	6	3	9	7	2	9
B.28 Ischaemic heart disease .....	7	1	8	4	2	6	4	6	10
B.29 Other forms of Heart Disease .....	51	71	122	66	73	139	45	77	122
B.30 Cerebral Vascular disease .....	14	17	31	17	6	23	11	13	24
B.46(6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System .....	42	25	67	43	38	81	44	32	76
B.31 Influenza .....	10	9	19	8	7	15	8	4	12
B.32 Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	2
	20	14	34	14	14	28	22	9	31



### CAUSE OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B. (Continued)

Cause of Death	1968			1969			1970		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
B.33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema .....	25	9	34	23	8	31	27	6	33
B.33(2) Asthma .....	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2
B.46(7) Other Diseases of Respiratory System .....	8	—	8	4	3	7	1	2	3
B.34 Peptic Ulcer .....	2	2	4	2	2	4	—	1	1
B.35 Appendicitis .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
B.36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia .....	—	2	2	4	2	6	1	2	3
B.37 Cirrhosis of liver .....	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
B.46(8) Other diseases of digestive system .....	2	3	5	—	2	2	1	4	5
B.38 Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	2	3	5	1	—	1	—	2	2
B.39 Hyperplasia of prostate .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
B.46(9) Other Diseases of Genito/Urinary system .....	2	1	3	1	1	2	—	3	3
B.46(10) Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
B.46(11) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system .....	—	5	5	1	7	8	—	1	1
B.41 Other complication of pregnancy .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
B.42 Congenital Anomalies .....	8	1	9	—	—	—	2	4	6
B.43 Birth Injuries, etc. ....	1	2	3	4	1	5	3	—	3
B.44 Other causes of peri-natal mortality .....	6	1	7	3	2	5	2	—	2
B.45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions .....	—	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
B.E.47 Motor Vehicle Accidents .....	8	1	9	5	4	9	6	1	7
BE.48 All other accidents .....	2	4	6	4	3	7	5	1	6
BE.49 Suicide and self inflicted injuries .....	3	5	8	2	3	5	—	1	1
B.E.50 All other external causes .....	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	—	1
Totals all causes .....	261	251	512	251	255	506	256	232	488

# ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Under 1		1—4		5—14		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—64		65—74		75 & over	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	7	1	2	2	—	1	1	3	1	5	3	27	10	48	32	84	67	78	109



## VITAL STATISTICS OVER TEN YEARS 1961—1970

Year	Birth Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of cases of		No. of Deaths	
								Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Diphtheria	Polio-myelitis	T.B. All forms	Cancer of lung and bronchus
1961	16.8	34.3	22.9	11.6	24.9	0.00	2.13	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	16
1962	18.8	29.2	12.7	11.7	28.3	0.00	2.05	0.07	0.00	0	0	3	22
1963	17.9	27.2	19.4	12.3	21.1	2.95	2.35	0.02	0.02	0	0	2	17
1964	20.2	27.5	14.9	11.2	19.8	0.00	2.51	0.05	0.02	0	0	3	26
1965	18.3	37.4	22.4	11.2	19.1	0.00	2.37	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	24
1966	17.7	27.0	9.0	12.3	22.0	0.00	2.14	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	20
1967	17.6	24.4	14.1	10.7	18.2	0.00	2.53	0.02	0.00	0	0	0	26
1968	18.9	25.0	10.7	11.6	26.5	0.0	2.02	0.05	0.02	0	0	3	18
1969	17.7	21.6	10.2	11.5	20.5	0.0	1.90	0.00	0.02	0	0	1	19
1970	18.7	13.3	7.2	11.1	17.0	1.21	2.29	0.00	0.02	0	0	1	14

\* Figures not available.

# PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970.COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS. Based on the Registrar-General's figures.

	Morley ME	Ossett M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Wakefield R.D.	Aggregate		England and Wales (Provisional Figs.)
					West Riding Urban Dis	West Riding Admin. Cty	
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population) .	18.7	20.6	13.9	18.5	17.2	17.3	16.0
Death Rates (all per 1000 estimated resident population). All causes ...	11.1	10.8	12.2	8.9	12.5	11.7	11.7
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.02	0.06	0.0	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cancer .....	2.29	1.90	2.44	1.05	2.29	2.14	2.39
Cerebrovascular Disease .....	1.72	1.38	2.00	1.30	1.89	1.75	*
Heart & Circ. Diseases...	4.01	3.46	3.99	3.89	4.76	4.44	*
Respiratory disease (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	1.61	2.42	2.11	1.05	1.82	1.69	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	17.0	11.2	48.0	18.1	19.5	19.8	18.2
Maternal Mortality Rate (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still births) .....	1.21	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.36	0.29	0.18
Still Birth Rate (per 1000 live and still births) ...	7.2	13.8	0.0	17.8	13.3	13.6	13.0
Perinatal Mortality rate	13.3	22.1	40.0	28.9	24.1	24.4	23.5
Neonatal Mortality rate ..	7.3	8.4	40.0	13.6	13.2	13.2	12.3

\* Figures not available.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Annual Notification 1966-1970

Diseases	Year of Notification				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Scarlet Fever .....	17	15	7	13	5
Whooping Cough .....	26	4	9	11	5
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	217	98	492	32	448
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	6	7	3	4	1
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ....	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ....	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .....	2	—	3	2	1
Ophthalmia					
Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary					
Tuberculosis .....	5	6	9	12	5
Other forms of					
Tuberculosis .....	—	2	1	—	1
Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	1
Anthrax .....	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ...	—*	—*	5*	22	21
Tetanus.....	—	—	—	—	—
Leptospirosis.....	—	—	—	—	—

\* Notifiable from 15.6.68

A case of Sonne dysentery occurred in a child of 7 years who was admitted to Seacroft Hospital following admission to St. James' Hospital, Leeds, for appendicectomy. One case of *Haemophilus meningitis* occurred in a boy of two years who made an uneventful recovery following admission to Pinderfields Hospital. *Salmonella agona* was found in an infant of 5 months who was notified as a case of food poisoning but it had affected no others in the family and its source was not traced. A man of 54 years was notified as a case of malaria, but this had been contracted abroad many years previously and was a recurrence.



As was anticipated in last year's Annual Report the notification of cases of measles rose again in 1970 due to the shortage of the vaccine which occurred in the latter part of 1969 and which led to almost the complete discontinuance of the measles vaccination programme. However the return of normal vaccine supplies should result in fewer notifications next year.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Cases requiring examination are referred to either the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital, the Chest Clinic at 74 New Briggate, Leeds or the Chest Clinic at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield and regular home supervision is carried out by the Health Visitor. Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives the position regarding tuberculosis in Morley Borough in 1970:—

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January, 1970 .....	33	30	63	6	15	21	84
No. first notified during 1970 .....	4	1	5	1	—	1	6
No. of cases restored to Register .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
No. of cases entered in Register otherwise than by notification .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
No. removed from Register during 1970							
(a) Died .....	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
(b) removed from district .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) recovered .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. remaining on Register at 31st Dec., 1970 .....	38	31	69	7	15	22	91

The number of new cases and the number of deaths notified during 1970 are given in detail in the following table:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respira- tory		Non- Respira- tory		Respira- tory		Non- Respira- tory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0- 5 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-14 .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 .....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25-44 .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 .....	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—

### Miniature Mass Radiography

The Leeds Regional Hospital Board Mobile Unit visits Morley alternate years and visited Morley in 1970. A total of 2027 persons were examined and 3 cases of active tuberculosis were found together with 7 non-tuberculosis abnormalities.



## **WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES**

### **LOCAL ADMINISTRATION**

#### **CHILD HEALTH CLINICS**

Morley Central Clinic, Corporation Street,  
 Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.  
 Health Centre, Bradford Road, Ardsley  
 \*Tuesday 2—4 p.m.; \*Thursday 2—4 p.m.  
 16 Oakwell Close, Drighlington: \*Tuesday 2—4 p.m.  
 Library and Community Centre, Gildersome.  
 \* Thursday 2—4 p.m.  
 Mobile Clinic, Elland Road, Churwell  
 Alternate Tuesdays 2-4 p.m.

#### **MOTHERCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLASSES**

Morley Central Clinic, Corporation Street,  
 Friday 1-30—2-30 p.m.  
 Library and Community Centre, Gildersome,  
 Tuesday, 3 to 4 p.m.  
 Health Centre, Bradford Road, Ardsley  
 Wednesday 2—4 p.m.

#### **MIDWIVES ANTENATAL CLINIC**

Morley Central Clinic, Corporation Street, Friday 2-4 p.m.

#### **FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC**

(By appointment with Family Planning Association)  
 Morley Central Clinic, Corporation Street  
 Thursday 2—4 p.m. By appointment.

#### **CYTOLOGY CLINIC**

Morley Central Clinic, Corporation St., by appointment.  
 Health Centre, Bradford Road, Ardsley. By appointment.

#### **SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS**

All these clinics are held at Morley Central Clinic,  
 Corporation Street.  
 Dental Clinic—Monday to Friday by appointment.  
 Ophthalmic—As required by appointment.  
 Child Guidance Clinic—Thursday 1-30 to 4 p.m.  
 by appointment.

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS

All child Health Clinics.

### CHIROPODY

Morley Central Clinic, Corporation Street—

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 9 a.m.—noon by appointment, Friday 2—5 p.m.

Health Centre, Bradford Road, Ardsley—

Alternate Thursday 9—noon by appointment.

Alternate Mondays 2—5 p.m. by appointment.

16 Oakwell Close, Drighlington—

Alternate Thursdays 1—4 p.m. by appointment.

Library and Community Centre, Gildersome—

Alternate Thursdays 9—noon by appointment.

\*Combined with school clinic session.

## CLINICS

### Child Health Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of children who attended and were born in		Total No. of attendances made by children born in		Average attendances per session
		1970	1965-69	1970	1965-69	
Central Clinic Corporation St., Morley	100	342	615	1208	1763	29
Community Centre, Gildersome	51	74	50	298	459	15
Health Centre, Bradford Rd. Ardsley ...	101	185	234	922	1123	20
16, Oakwell Drighlington Close, ...	49	47	28	171	276	9
Mobile Clinic, Churwell	21	22	33	135	127	12
	322	670	960	2734	3748	20

## Cervical Cytology Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions held	No. of Patients attending	No. of smears taken	No. of Positive Smears	No. of women referred to G.P. for breast tumours
Morley Central Clinic .....	39	547	547	4	2
Ardsley Health Centre .....	9	104	104	—	—
Totals .....	48	651	651	4	2

Of the four positive smears found during the year all were referred, through their respective general practitioners, to hospital specialists. Two were confirmed as positive and both had a hysterectomy performed. The second two remain under the care of the hospital specialist for observation and are being re-tested periodically.

## Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinic.

The ante-natal clinic is attended by midwives who work in conjunction with the local general practitioner and is held at Morley Central Clinic between 3 and 4 p.m. immediately after the Relaxation Classes. During the year 46 sessions were held and 117 women made a total of 390 attendances at these sessions.

## Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total No. of women who attended	Total Attendances	Average attendance
Ardsley*	50	98	602	12
Morley	12	13	45	4

\* Commenced October 1970



### Dental Clinic

Expectant and nursing mothers are referred from ante natal or child health clinics to the local health authority Dental Clinics or to a dentist practising under the National Health Service. Treatment, and this includes dentures, is free of charge provided it is completed one year after the birth of the baby. Mothers referred by local Health Authority staff and inspected for treatment were 21 in the Division, but only 15 of these completed treatment.

### Dental Inspections and Treatment—Morley

No. of children inspected .....	5044
No. of children found to require treatment .....	3094
No. of children offered treatment .....	2972
No. of children treated .....	1447
No. of attendances .....	8274

### Number of Extractions.

Temporary Teeth .....	1592
Permanent Teeth .....	447

### Number of Fillings.

Temporary Teeth .....	1257
Permanent Teeth .....	7890

Number of General Anaesthetics .....	543
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### Provision of Welfare Foods

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, are distributed at the Child Health Clinics, and some proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are also sold.

## HOME NURSING

The County Council is responsible for the Home Nursing Service in Morley, the six whole-time home nurses being attached to the General Practitioners practices within the area.

### Type of Patient under Care of Home Nurse in Morley during 1970

Classification	No. of individual patients attended	Total number of visits made
Medical .....	512	16066
Surgical .....	188	3559
Infectious Diseases .....	2	72
Tuberculosis .....	1	10
Maternal Complications .....	17	132
Other Conditions .....	11	92
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>731</b>	<b>19931</b>

## Day and Night Nursing Service

This service is an extension of the home nursing service and provides a day or night nursing service for a temporary period, usually during the terminal stages of an illness. It is designed to relieve relations who may be near "breaking point", having cared for a patient at home for considerable time, and this service is very much appreciated by those relatives who have been under severe strain. Persons employed are trained nurses persons with nursing experience or sitters-in. The full cost of the scheme is met by the County Council. Fourteen cases in Morley received assistance under this scheme during 1970. The total number of hours assistance being five hundred and fifty five.

### No. of cases and hours worked in Day and Night Nursing Service in the Division in 1970

Area	Cases			Hours		
	Cancer	Other Illness	Total Cases	Cancer	Other Illness	Total Hours
Ossett .....	—	1	1	—	87	87
Morley .....	6	8	14	278	277	555
Horbury .....	2	1	3	116	66	182
Wakefield Rural .....	1	3	4	19	58	77
Total ...	9	13	22	413	488	901

## MIDWIFERY

The following table shows the number of Morley women confined in hospital, private nursing home, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Morley and elsewhere.

Place of Delivery	No.	Percentage of total
Number delivered in Morley Hall ....	343	41.37
Number delivered in other hospitals	399	48.18
Number delivered in private nursing homes .....	—	—
Number delivered with midwife in attendance .....	87	10.45
Total (including still-births) .....	829	100.00

During 1970 the practising midwife did not summon medical assistance to any mother.



### Early discharges of mothers from hospitals in the Division 1969-70

	1969	1970
Patients discharged at 48 hours	329	347
Patients discharged after 48 hours (up to and including the 5th day) .....	159	244
After the 5th day but before the 10th day...	198	200
Total Patients discharged before 10th day...	686	791
Total Divisional Institutional Births .....	1355	1386
Total Divisional Domiciliary Births .....	348	372

Close co-operation with the general practitioners has continued and in the division seven ante-natal clinics held in general practitioners surgeries are attended by domiciliary midwives.

#### Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

#### Analgesia.

All midwives are trained in the administration of trilene analgesia and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor.

#### Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The "Flying Squad" attached to the Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, is available for obstetric emergencies occurring within the district.

#### Care of Premature Infants.

Special Equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home when necessary.

### Survival of Premature Babies in Morley in 1970 (Domiciliary and Hospitals)

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies		No. Dying within 28 days	No. Surviving 28 days
	Born Alive	Born Dead		
Under 2½ lb. ....	1	—	1	—
2½ to 3 lb. ....	1	—	—	1
3 to 3½ lb. ....	2	—	—	2
3½ to 4 lb. ....	2	—	1	1
4 to 4½ lb. ....	7	—	—	7
4½ to 5 lb. ....	13	1	1	12
5 to 5½ lb. ....	28	—	—	28
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>

## Maternity Liaison

One invitation was received to attend the Staincliffe Maternity Liaison Committee during the year.

## HEALTH VISITING

### Summary of Health Visitors' Home Visits in Morley in 1970

Children aged 0-5 years .....	2911
Persons aged 65 years and over .....	382
Mental Health Visits .....	12
Visits to Hospital Discharges .....	35
Household Visits (T.B. and Infectious Diseases) .....	39
Other Visits .....	723

Figures quoted are for first visits only.

## Phenylketonuria

The "Phenistix" test (a urine test) on all new babies has been replaced by the "Guthrie" Test (a blood test). Several drops of blood are obtained from the heel of the baby using a sterile lancet which are then absorbed onto a blotting paper which also serves as the request card to the laboratory where the blood specimen is tested. All specimens are now referred to St. James' Hospital, Leeds, where special facilities are available for mass testing.

All children tested in Morley proved negative and thus free from disease which if not treated in the early weeks of life, can produce severe mental subnormality.

## Congenital Dislocation of the Hip (Ortolani Test).

This test checks the hip abduction movement. A positive case, which indicates a congenital dislocation of the hip, must be referred promptly to an Orthopaedic Consultant for confirmation of diagnosis and early treatment should this be indicated, in order to avoid a prolonged treatment or a permanent handi-

ctp in later life. In this Division nineteen babies were referred to Specialists during 1970 and six were confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. Seven were given further appointments for observation. Of the six confirmed cases, two were resident in Morley, two in Ossett and two in Wakefield Rural District.

### HOME HELPS

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for householders "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying in, an expectant mother, mentally subnormal, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age".

Home Helps were provided in Morley in 1970 for the following reasons:—

	Cases	Hours
Maternity .....	4	162
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis .....	680	83392
Others .....	13	695
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>84249</b>

The service continues to expand and there were 697 cases attended by the home helps during 1970 compared with 682 in the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 84,249. This is 4,822 more than in 1969.



## CHIROPODY

Regular sessions are held at clinics in the area and domiciliary visits can be arranged where the patient is considered to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of the cases treated throughout the year are given below:—

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients Treated				Total Treatments Given			
		A	PH	EM	Total	A	PH	EM	Total
Central Clinic, Morley .....	221	355	7	—	362	1746	40	—	1786
Health Centre, Bradford Road, Ardsley .....	72	115	1	—	116	579	12	—	591
16 Oakwell Close, Drighlington ...	23	38	1	—	39	161	1	—	162
Com. Centre, Gildersome .....	34	37	2	—	39	271	7	—	278
Total .....	350	545	11	—	556	2757	60	—	2817
Domiciliary Treatments .....	—	316	36	—	352	1472	156	—	1628
Grand Total ....	350	861	47	—	908	4229	216	—	4445

A — Aged

PH — Physically Handicapped.

EM — Expectant Mothers.



The Chiropody Service is limited to expectant mothers, men and women of pensionable age and of those of any age who are physically handicapped. Treatment is free but each person is normally limited to a maximum of six clinic or domiciliary visits in any period of twelve months.

### **CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON PROBLEM FAMILIES**

Many statutory and voluntary organisations are concerned with the rehabilitation of problem families. In order to bring together, for each of these families the knowledge and activities of the organisation concerned, representatives meet quarterly in Morley Town Hall under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. A total of twenty four cases from Morley M.B. have been discussed at the meeting during 1970.

### **NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT 1948**

This Regulation Act was amended during the year by the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 but the amendment did not become operative in the West Riding until early in 1969. Under this Act the County Council is authorised to grant or refuse registration of both nurseries and child minders. Several enquiries for registration have been investigated and seven child minders have been registered during the year bringing the total in Morley to twelve. Six playgroups in Morley have been officially registered under the Act, and one, though not requiring to be officially registered have received unofficial inspection by the Health Department.

### **WARDEN SCHEME FOR THE ELDERLY LIVING IN PRIVATELY OWNED HOUSES**

The service is provided primarily for those elderly persons who, while they are able to live normally in their own homes and look after themselves, may from time to time need help and guidance and a friendly oversight from someone who can readily be contacted.

A Warden is not normally required to provide physical help but occasionally additional duties such as shopping, taking prescriptions to the chemists and lighting fires may be necessary. The basic responsibility is to ensure that any service required by an elderly person is sought as soon as possible, whether this

be medical, nursing, domestic, social or financial and problems other than medical are referred to the Health Visitor working with the patient's General Practitioner.

Wardens are provided with telephones and have available the telephone number of all appropriate agencies whether statutory or voluntary. Where necessary, contact by telephone can also be made with relatives of elderly persons in situations of emergency. Wardens in most cases are housewives with normal household commitments. Their primary object is to establish a friendly contact and mutual understanding with those to whom they give oversight.

In order to maintain reasonable contact the warden carries out a morning round of visits to ensure that any requirements of individuals in the group are being met. There is concentration upon those persons for the time being in need of more help than others. In most instances the duration of a visit need not be lengthy, and no calls are made on Sundays or Bank Holidays.

The Scheme was commenced in May 1968 with two wardens and was then extended to thirteen wardens by the end of the year. A further 3 Wardens were appointed in 1969, bringing the total number of wardens to 16.

Warden	Area	No. on Visiting List at 31st December 1970
Mrs. Scarth	Britannia Road	17
Mrs. Ingram	Churwell	20
Mrs. Millward	Corporation Street	
	New Bank Street	14
Mrs. Duffy	Dartmouth Park	18
Mrs. Mason	Drighlington	11
Mrs. Hutchinson	East Ardsley	16
Mrs. Cannings	The Falls	16
Mrs. Ineson	Fountain Street	17
Mrs. Waterhouse	Gildersome	21
Mrs. Dodson	Hesketh Lane	14
Mrs. Robertshaw	Lewisham Court	16
To be appointed	Tingley	16
Mrs. Partington	Victoria Road	22
Mrs. Woollin	West Ardsley	13
Mrs. Marsden	Wide Lane	20
Mrs. Berkley	Prospect/Laneside	19



## WHAT ARE THE LOCAL AUTHORITY HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN?

Historically the child health services developed as two distinct entities—those available for school children came into existence from about 1907 onwards and those for children aged 0-5 years several years later. The school health service has always been the more developed of the two and indeed the 1944 Education Act envisaged a self-contained health service for school children but this was superseded by the introduction of the National Health Service. Of recent years, however, much progress has been made in the infant health services and what is perhaps as important is that the administrative and clinical distinction between the two services is gradually disappearing. I propose therefore to discuss these services as they are today in a chronological order from birth to school leaving age, detailing the provision now available.

When a child is born the medical officer of health receives a notification of the birth within 36 hours if the birth occurs in his area and usually within six days if the notification is transferred from another authority. In the West Riding a copy of this notification is passed to the County Medical Officer where it is used to form the basis of the child's record on the West Riding computer. From the original record the health visitor and clinic record cards are initiated in preparation for the health visitor's first visit to the mother and child between ten and twelve days after the birth. This visit is the beginning of at least 15 years of contact with the child and his family though of course in a number of cases the first contact of a member of the health department staff with the child may have been at the birth if the confinement was undertaken by the domiciliary midwife or shortly afterwards if the mother and child were discharged from hospital before the tenth day after confinement.

At this first visit the health visitor completes those details such as fore-names and details about the general health of the baby, informs the mother of the vaccinations and immunisations that the child should have, and if in agreement the mother gives her consent for these to be undertaken at the appropriate times. But what is perhaps more important is that she is available to offer advice and guidance to the mother on all aspects of child care—and in addition by her attachment to the family doctor is able to refer any problems she feels are relevant to him and discuss the matter with him.

If the mother consents to the immunisation and vaccination programme the relevant details are sent to the County Medical Officer where they are added to the child's basic record by up-dating the computer. As a result regular appointments are made either at the clinic or at the family doctor's surgery depending on the choice of the parent. The latter does of course depend upon whether or not the family doctor has joined the computer scheme, but even if not the attached health visitors are regularly informed of those patients who wish to receive their protection from a particular general practitioner in order that they may follow-up each child.

The first specific screening test—that for congenital dislocation of the hips (Ortolani Test)—is usually performed within three days of birth by the midwife either in the hospital or on the district depending where the infant is at that point in time. This test is repeated by the health visitor at her first visit, and if the mother attends the clinic, it may well be repeated again. Failures are referred to the general practitioner or clinic doctor and if confirmed are referred to an orthopaedic specialist for further investigation.

The next specific screening test is made between six and ten days, again by the midwife. This is the Guthrie Test and is made to exclude phenylketonuria which is a disease of the metabolism and if not treated early in life by means of a special diet will produce severe mental subnormality in the affected child. A small quantity of blood is obtained on an absorbent test paper by pricking the heel with a sterile lancet. This blood specimen is examined in the laboratory and all positive results are referred via the general practitioner to a paediatrician.

At three months of age the health visitor undertakes a screening test on general development which is repeated at 6 months, 10 months, 18 months, 3 years and 4 years—the latter at the time of the preschool medical examination. If at any time 50% of the tests are failed or the health visitor has cause for clinical concern the child is referred to the clinic doctor for further investigation. In addition there is a screening test for deafness which is undertaken after six months of age. This is considered to be a very important examination and notice that this test is due is issued by the computer. The result is passed back to the County Medical Officer in order that the computer can be updated and where a child fails the test and is not at the time referred to a specialist a repeat test is re-



quested at 9 months and 18 months unless a satisfactory result is obtained or the child is referred to the appropriate consultant.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus begun at six months, continued at eight months and the primary course completed at fourteen months. Measles vaccination is given at sixteen months.

Arrangements are now being considered for the first vision test to be made at three years of age though of course at present any child with a squint is referred for specialist advice as a matter of some urgency.

Information regarding congenital abnormalities and any potentially handicapped condition is obtained from the birth notification and from the initial and later visits paid by the health visitor.

This information if relevant is stored on the computer and commencing in 1971 all such children when they reach the age of eighteen months will be referred for assessment to the clinic. It may be that the condition has entirely resolved in which case their names are deleted from this list—others who are shown to have a handicap remain on the list to be reviewed and followed up periodically. The list at this point in time becomes therefore a handicapped children's register. The value of this procedure lies in being able to follow up children with disabilities ensuring that all available medical attention is being obtained and in being able to plan the future education which would be best suited for that particular child.

The final screening test at four years is in fact replaced by the pre-school medical examination at which all the information gathered over the previous four years is available to the examining medical officer and is the important link whereby all the records are passed on to the school health service.

The traditional and indeed statutory three school medical inspections—infant, junior and senior—have undergone a reappraisal in recent years and current opinion is that the first examination should be made in some detail and the remaining two dealt with as screening examinations. In this Division this policy is adopted but three not two screening examinations are made. The first medical examination has been advanced into the immediate pre-school period and as stated above coincides with the last of the clinic examinations. The health visitors' record cards of all children who attain the age of five years in

a particular year are extracted from the files and these form the basis of children to be examined in that year. Of course a number may have entered school early in which case there is essentially a school medical examination performed at the clinic. The medical officer records any child who requires to be followed up at the school or special clinic and on return to the Divisional Office such children are noted, special clinic appointments made if necessary and the records are sent back to the medical officer when the arrangements for a school visit have been made. Regular visits (depending upon the availability of medical staff) are paid to the schools ideally at least once a term, and the doctor can discuss those children she feels necessary with the headteacher and his staff. At the pre-school examination booster protection against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis is given.

The next screening examinations occur at seven years and ten years both in the junior school and replace the second statutory examination. The parents of all children in these age groups are asked to complete a health questionnaire which in turn is vetted by a school medical officer and the children she selects plus those nominated by the headteacher, health visitor or requested by the parent are examined. Similarly the junior schools are also visited once a term so that any children with problems can be the subject of mutual discussion between the doctor and teacher.

The last examination—again a screening examination — occurs in the fourteenth year. The selection is the same as before but includes in addition any older children nominated by the headteacher, health visitor and parents as an increasing number of children are remaining in school beyond the statutory leaving age.

These then are the main examinations but in addition there are other tests which are performed by the nursing staff. A regular vision test is given every two years at 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 years of age. Colour vision is tested at 11 years and the information about children with a colour vision defect passed to the parent and headteacher of the Junior School and later to the Youth Employment Officer. Arrangements are now being made to inform the headteacher of the Secondary School when the child transfers. Hearing is tested at the age of 6—7 years using audiometry and this is to be repeated in the near future to include the 9—10 age range. Regular visits are paid to the schools by the health visiting staff to inspect for head infestation.



At the present time we are still dealing with children who were initially protected against diphtheria and tetanus by the original method of three injections at monthly intervals and for this to be effective more frequent booster protection was considered to be necessary. Such children, therefore, are still receiving booster injections and oral poliomyelitis vaccine at the age of nine years but this will discontinue in 1975. Protection against tuberculosis by BGG is now given at 11 years of age the first year in the secondary school as is protection against rubella (German measles), but in the latter case such protection is confined to girls as the danger lies not in the effects of the disease on the child or adult but on the development of an unborn child should the mother contract the disease during her pregnancy. Booster protection against tetanus, polio and smallpox will eventually be offered at 15 years of age.

One of the main purposes of all these screening tests is to pick out those children with handicaps and disabilities — particularly those where the condition has a direct bearing on the present or future education of the child and as a result ensure that all the medical treatment and social help available has or is being obtained and then plan the best type of education for this particular child. Supporting all the above are the specialist clinics—ophthalmic, ear-nose and throat, paediatric, child guidance—some provided by the local authority direct and others by the Hospital Service. Close contact is maintained with all the general practitioners in the Division from whom advice is frequently obtained and with whom consultation is always made before referral to hospital clinics.

## **HEALTH EDUCATION**

During 1970 health education was undertaken in every senior school in the division. Overall there was an extension of the work by the health visitor into one more Junior school increasing the number of junior schools involved in this type of health education to four.

As always much teaching is done in the home and at the clinics by personal contact. Use is also made of displays, posters and leaflets which are displayed in Doctors' surgeries and public places such as local libraries, post offices and district health offices.

The topics used in 1970 were as follows:—

- Train for Safety
- Food Poisoning (Flies)
- Smoking
- Mental Health
- Family Planning
- Learn to Swim
- Baby Safety (Storing Poisons)
- Facts about Fires

Firework and Christmas Posters were also used at the appropriate times.

Materials used during the year included films, filmstrips and flannelgraphs and the increase in usage of such materials is undoubtedly due to the variation and suitability of the subject matter now available.

Two Home Safety Committees exist in the Division, one covering Ossett, Horbury and Wakefield Rural (the Gaskell area) and the other, which is a sub-committee of the Health Committee with co-opted members, at Morley.

## **THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND MOTHER AND BABY HOMES**

The unmarried mother is referred usually by the Moral Welfare Organisation, our own staff or other services. Should the unmarried mother require a place in a Home prior and after delivery of her baby this can be arranged and financial responsibility is undertaken by the County Council provided she is a bona fide resident of the West Riding. The mother enters the Home during the later period of her pregnancy, is admitted



to hospital for her confinement and returns to the Home for a further few weeks after the birth of her baby. Nineteen such cases were accommodated in Mother and Baby Homes during the year.

Of the total of 111 live illegitimate births, 66 were dealt with in the Division as indicated below:—

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
1. No. of cases dealt with during the year .....			
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	9	—	9
(b) Ascertained through own staff (midwives, etc.) .....	35	—	35
(c) Referred by other services .....	22	—	22
TOTALS ...	66	—	66

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
2. Analysis :—			
(a) Married* (i) with pre- vious illegitimate child- ren .....	5	—	5
(ii) Without previous ille- gitimate children .....	8	—	8
(b) Single (i) with pre- vious illegitimate child- ren .....	7	—	7
(ii) without previous illegitimate children ...	45	—	45
(c) Widowed or Divorced			
(i) with previous ille- gitimate children .....	—	—	—
(ii) without previous illegitimate children ...	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	66	—	66

\*For the purpose of the scheme, a married mother of an illegitimate child is included, when known as such, as an unmarried mother.

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
3. Ages :—			
(a) Under 15 .....	—	—	—
(b) 15—19 .....	26	—	26
(c) 20—24 .....	24	—	24
(d) 25—29 .....	8	—	8
(e) 30—39 .....	8	—	8
(f) 40 and over .....	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	66	—	66

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
4. Disposal:—			
(a) Cases settled:—			
(i) Marriage .....	4	—	4
(ii) Baby died .....	1	—	1
(iii) Grandparents to take baby home .....	—	—	—
(iv) Baby adopted .....	13	—	13
(v) Baby fostered .....	4	—	4
(vi) Mother keeping baby .....	44	—	44
(b) Cases referred else- where .....	—	—	—
(c) Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled .....	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	66	—	66

## **CARE AND AFTER-CARE**

### **Recuperative Home Treatment**

Ten patients were sent to various convalescent homes from this Division during the year following the medical recommendation from the family doctor. Applications are only considered where the patient is recovering from an illness and when it is likely that a period in a convalescent home would hasten recovery.

### **Provision of Nursing Equipment in the Home**

906 items of nursing equipment were issued to patients being nursed in their own homes. Such equipment included commodes, bed pans, rubber sheets, beds, hoists and wheel-chairs. The latter are for temporary use only as chairs for permanent use are supplied by the Ministry of Pensions through the hospital service.

### **Incontinent Patients**

A laundry service for these patients is available in Morley Borough where arrangements can be made for the soiled linen to be collected and taken to Dewsbury General Hospital for washing. This service has been largely superseded by the use of disposable pads. These pads are more comfortable to the patient, can be changed more frequently than bed linen and are therefore much more convenient.

### **Hospital Liaison**

Five health visitors are engaged in hospital liaison work, two undertaking premature baby liaison at Wakefield General Hospital, Manygates Maternity Hospital and Leeds Maternity Hospital, one carrying out geriatric liaison with Wakefield General Hospital, and one diabetic liaison with Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, and one with the Leeds Chest Clinic engaged in tuberculosis liaison.

### **Premature Baby Liaison**

This takes place at Manygates Hospital, Wakefield General Hospital and Leeds Maternity Hospital. The Health Visitor visits weekly and obtains environment reports for the Paediatricians and notifies the Divisions of the pending discharge of a premature baby. The Health Visitor also attends a follow-up clinic at Manygates Hospital.



### **Diabetic Liaison**

The Health Visitor attends Dr. Fletcher's Diabetic Clinic every Monday at Clayton Hospital. She does follow-up visits to diabetic patients in her own area and refers patients together with detailed instructions regarding diet and insulin therapy to the health visitor responsible for the patients seen from other Divisions.

### **Geriatric Liaison**

Geriatric Liaison work at the beginning of the year consisted of social reports and discharge rounds at the General Hospital Wakefield.

The majority of patients from Division 13 are admitted to the General Hospital, Wakefield and Staincliffe Hospital, Dewsbury. A few cases requiring active treatment only are admitted to St. James' Hospital, Leeds.

### **Tuberculosis Liaison**

The Health Visitor attends at the Chest Clinic, Leeds, and undertakes liaison work with the Chest Physician, the other Health Visitors on the District and the patients. She also undertakes the Heaf testing of ascertained contacts of cases of tuberculosis.

## **MENTAL HEALTH**

### **Mental Welfare Officers**

There are three Mental Welfare Officers in the Division who are concerned with the pre-care and after-care of mentally disordered persons and with the admission of such persons to hospital when this becomes necessary. A twenty-four hour admission service is operated in conjunction with other Mental Welfare Officers in adjoining Divisions.

**Psychiatric Social Club**

This Club meets every week at Morley Central Clinic on Thursday evenings at 7-30 p.m. About 15 out of a possible 25 members turn up at the Club evenings and the mental welfare officers help in the arrangement of activities. The purpose of the club is to assist in the social re-integration of patients discharged from hospital and to serve as a link between hospital and domiciliary services. It is essentially a friendly group where members can meet others who, if they do not have their problems at least understand them.

**Ossett Junior Training Centre**

The year started with 23 children on the register; six children were admitted and nine left such that on the 31st December, 1970, 20 children were in attendance. Of the nine discharges, four were transferred to the West Ardsley Centre on attaining the age of 11 years, two were transferred to the West Ardsley Special Care Unit, one transferred to Hartshead Moor Special School for educationally subnormal pupils, one transferred to a Rudolph Steiner School in Aberdeen, and the last child being in need of hostel care was transferred to the Harrogate hostel and attends the local training centre.

Age and Sex of Children in Attendance at Ossett Training Centre at 31st December, 1970

	AGE									
Sex ....	3+	4+	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10+	11+	Total
Male	—	2	—	1	2	—	6	1	—	12
Female	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	8
Total ..	1	3	—	3	2	—	6	4	1	20

**West Ardsley Training Centre**

There were 96 trainees in attendance at the Centre at the end of 1970 with ages ranging from 3 to 55 years. Twenty-two persons were admitted consisting of twelve children under the age of sixteen and ten adults, five of whom resided at the hostel. Seven of the children were admitted into the extended Special Care Unit, which came into operation during the September.

DECEMBER 31st, 1970

AGE AND SEX OF TRAINEES IN ATTENDANCE AT

WEST ARDSLEY TRAINING CENTRE

Section	JUNIOR WING												Special Care Unit		Total			
	Junior Group						Transitional											
	4+	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10+	11+	12+	13+	14+	15+	16+	20+	30+	40+	Un- der 16	Over 16
Age																		
Male	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	—	4	14	3	5	3	1
Female	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	—	1	4	15	5	9	7	1
Totals	1	1	1	—	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	1	8	29	8	14	10	2
	15						10						59		12			
Places	12						12						M. 23 F. 23		12/18*		82/88*	

\*Case load varies according to amount of nursing required



There were ten discharges in the same period, three of whom were children, one being admitted to a special school for educationally subnormal pupils, another was admitted to hospital for long stay care and one left because of ill health. Four of the adults were in temporary residence at the hostel, one left because of ill health, one found employment and one transferred to another training centre nearer his home.

### **Healey Croft Hostel.**

Healey Croft Hostel was completed in August, 1965, and has places for 30 subnormal adults, 15 male and 15 female.

There were eight admissions and eight discharges during the year, summarised as follows:—

#### **ADMISSIONS—**

Short stay .....	4
From hospital .....	2
From community on social grounds .....	2

#### **DISCHARGES—**

Short stay .....	4
To lodgings .....	3
To hospital .....	1

There was a waiting list of 47 potential residents at the end of 1970 and of the 30 residents at the hostel, nine males and three females were in employment, the remainder attending the West Ardsley Training Centre.

### **Age and Sex of Residents at Healey Croft at the 31st December, 1970**

Sex	AGE								Total
	16+	19+	22+	25+	30+	40+	50+	60+	
Male ....	—	3	—	1	5	3	2	1	15
Female .	—	5	—	1	3	2	4	6	15
Total .	—	8	—	2	8	5	—	1	30

### Lee Grange Hostel.

Lee Grange opened in July, 1968 and has places for 20 adults who are recovering from mental illness. During 1970 there were 33 admissions and 37 discharges compared with 30 admissions and 24 discharges in 1969. At the end of the year there were ten residents in occupation, seven males and three females compared with ten males and five females in the previous year.

#### Age and Sex of Residents at Lee Grange at 31st December, 1970

Sex	AGE								Total
	16+	19+	22+	25+	30+	40+	50+	60+	
Male .....	—	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	7
Female .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Total ....	1	—	2	3	—	1	3	—	10

This is a short stay hostel and its use must depend upon good liaison with the nearby hospitals in Wakefield, Leeds, Bradford and Huddersfield.

## IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS

In accordance with the National Health Service Acts, immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox, poliomyelitis, measles and rubella, may be done either at the Clinic or by the Family Doctor.

During 1970 all clinic appointments and about two thirds of general practitioners' appointments in the Division for children born in the years 1968-69-70 for immunisation and vaccination were issued by the central computer housed at County Hall in Wakefield. Whilst this computerisation of records has led to greater efficiency in the initial invitation of children for injections and subsequent follow-up of defaulters, etc. It is no longer possible to provide separate statistics for individual County Districts. The following tables therefore relate to the whole of Division 13.

The number of children who completed a primary course of immunisation and vaccination in 1970 was as follows:—

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966-63		
Diphtheria	11	1047	315	6	150	55	1584
Whooping Cough	11	1044	311	5	6	1	1378
Tetanus	11	1047	315	6	147	76	1602
Poliomyelitis	11	1048	314	12	173	58	1616
Measles	—	581	860	390	422	40	2293
Rubella ....	—	—	—	—	—	332	332

The total Divisional births in 1969 was 1679 which means that about 80% of children were protected against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

The number of children who received re-inforcing doses in 1970 was as follows:—

Diphtheria	—	13	19	6	2617	941	3596
Whooping Cough	—	13	18	3	24	3	61
Tetanus	—	13	21	8	2580	943	3565
Poliomyelitis	—	11	20	6	2569	931	3537



### Smallpox Vaccination

The number of children receiving vaccination against smallpox during 1970 was as follows:—

	Age at Vaccination							
	0-3 M'ths	3-6 M'ths	6-9 M'ths	9-12 M'ths	1 Yr.	2-4 Yrs.	5-15 Yrs.	Total
No. Vaccinated	—	—	2	1	1055	217	86	1361
No. Re-vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	4	36	40

It is estimated that approximately 76% of children are now being protected against smallpox each year.

### B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The vaccine used is B.C.G. and is offered to all children in their fourteenth year with a view to affording protection to adolescents in early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere.

Vaccination was offered to all children in this age group in 1970 and the acceptance rate was 77% though only 68% were actually skin tested and the test read. Of these, 96% had a negative reaction and 4% had a positive reaction, the former being given B.C.G. vaccine. Of the 33 children recorded as having a positive reaction, 15 were sent for chest X-ray and all were normal.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year:—

School	No. of Consent Forms Issued	No. of Children whose parents Consented	No. of Children Heaf Tested	No. of children with a Positive Reaction	No. of children with a Negative Reaction	No. Vaccinated	No. absent for reading of skin test
Horbury Sec. ....	110	94	85	—	68	68	17
Ossett Comp. ....	235	173	159	4	143	143	12
Crigglestone Sec. ....	77	64	60	6	50	50	4
Crofton Sec. ....	127	91	85	10	65	65	10
Morley Grammar ....	151	109	109	5	104	104	—
Woodkirk Sec. ....	194	163	157	5	150	150	2
Bruntcliffe Sec. ....	220	163	159	3	151	151	5
Total .....	1114	857	814	33	731	731	50

B.C.G. vaccination is also available at the local Chest Clinic for the protection of ascertained contacts of tuberculosis and in certain other cases.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Under the routine and selective scheme of medical examinations 2,564 children were examined in 1970 and there were no children who were considered to have an unsatisfactory general physical condition.

## SCHOOL POPULATION

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wake- field Rural	Total
No. of departments ...	29	13	6	19	67
No. of children in attendance .....	7078	3195	1495	3384	15152
No. of children examined .....	1388	772	179	682	3021

The number of children routinely examined on entering Infant schools are as shown in the following table:—

Group	Morley		Ossett		Horbury		WakefieldR		Total	
	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis
Entrants	1053	—	594	—	107	—	563	—	2137	—

Type of Examination	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wake- field Rural	Total
Special examinations	474	79	39	165	757
Selective Exam.—					
Juniors .....	260	141	54	105	560
Selective Exam.—					
Seniors .....	75	37	18	14	144
Total .....	809	257	111	284	1461

### Cleanliness.

One hundred and eleven children were excluded from school, some on more than one occasion during the year, because of head infestation and of these seven were compulsorily cleansed. This compares with 102 exclusions and 3 compulsory cleansings in 1969 and the percentage of infestation in the Division remains constant 1.19 in 1970 compared with 1.20 in 1969.



The health visiting staff makes routine inspections to the schools and all cases of infestation are followed up with advice and supplies of shampoo for the affected child and where necessary for other members of the family.

### CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wake- field R	Total
No. of children examined .....	15567	8308	3815	8431	36121
No. of cases of infestation .....	258	69	9	97	433
% of infestation .....	1.6	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.19
No. of individual children with infestations	179	48	8	73	308
No. of children excluded from school .....	103	8	—	—	111
No. of cleansing notices issued .....	21	—	—	—	21
No. of cleansing orders issued .....	7	—	—	—	7
No. of children compulsorily cleansed .....	7	—	—	—	7
Successful Legal Proceedings .....	—	—	—	—	—

### Vision

All children with a visual acuity of 6/9 are kept under observation and those with less than this are referred for specialist examinations. The following table summarises the findings during the past year.

### RESULTS OF VISION TEST

Age	No. Examined	Normal		Observation		Treatment	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
7	1341	1257	93.7	56	4.2	28	2.1
9	1130	1054	93.2	43	3.8	33	2.9
11	1192	1072	89.9	79	6.6	41	3.4
13	970	869	89.5	66	6.8	35	3.6
Total	4633	4252	91.7	244	5.2	137	3.0

A colour vision screening test is undertaken at 11 years of age by means of the Ishihara Colour Plates. The shortened version is used by the health visitor and the test is repeated by the school medical officer using the complete set of plates when

a child fails the first test. Colour vision is important when one is considering a future career as with certain occupations in the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Merchant Navy, Railways, G.P.O., Police, Pharmacy, Textile Manufacture, Electrical industries, Printing and Paint Trades, defective colour vision would be a bar to employment. Both the parent and headteacher are informed if any defect is found to be present.

## **Hearing**

One thousand three hundred and eighty-three 7 year old children had their hearing tested as a routine and 77 were referred to the School Medical Officer for further investigation. One child has been provided with a hearing aid during the year.

## **CLINIC AND CONSULTANT SERVICES**

The Division is well served by neighbouring hospitals and hardly any delay occurs when a consultant's opinion is required. The Division has its own Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Part-time speech therapist and the services of several ophthalmologists on a sessional basis.

### **Child Guidance Clinic**

The Child Guidance Clinics at Ossett and Morley continue to be held weekly, each clinic having one half-day session. The Morley Clinic is still the busier and as case material presented there justifies one full day a week it is hoped to extend the service in 1971. The number of children treated in both clinics is higher than in previous years.

The clinic accommodation and staff remain unchanged since 1968. Mr. J. B. Mannix and Mrs. A. B. Castle, Psychologists, are working in both clinics and Mrs. S. Halstead continues to carry out the social work duties.

The case material referred to the clinics is chosen well, varies widely and is of very great interest to all members of the clinic team. Occasional talks relevant to the work are requested and undertaken in the area.

## CHILDREN ATTENDING CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS IN 1970

	Ossett	Morley
Number of sessions held .....	49	52
Number of new cases .....	40	47
Number of cases referred from 1969 .....	24	46
Number of cases discharged or referred for residential treatment .....	16	40
Number of cases carried forward to 1971	48	53

## NUMBER OF NEW CASES SEEN AT THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS 1965-1970

Clinic	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Ossett .....	20	17	24	28	40
Morley .....	31	32	32	40	47
Total .....	51	49	56	68	87

### Refraction Clinic

Refraction Clinics staffed by specialists are held at Morley Ossett and Wakefield. There were 214 children, equivalent to a waiting period of three months, still to be seen at the Morley eye clinic at the end of the year. This was approximately the same as the waiting list at the end of 1969. There were 107 children on the waiting list for Ossett eye clinic, which is equivalent to a waiting period of 4 months, this being due to the number of new referrals. There were also 107 children on the waiting list for the Wakefield eye clinic—a 4 month waiting period.

## ATTENDANCE AT REFRACTION CLINIC IN 1970

	Wakefield	Morley	Ossett	Total
No. of sessions held .....	20	39	17	76
No. of new cases .....	70	132	74	276
No. of refractions carried out ..				
No. of cases where spectacles were prescribed .....	202	447	188	837
	82	129	69	280

### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

With the consent of the general practitioner children requiring specialist attention are referred to the hospital clinics at Batley and Wakefield.



### Speech Therapy Clinic

There was only one Speech Therapist working part-time in the Morley and Gaskell areas of the Division and she left in November 1970 no replacement has been obtained.

1.	Total number of sessions held during year .....	161
2.	(a) Number of new cases treated during year .....	70
	(b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year .....	128
	(c) Total number of cases treated (a and b) .....	198
3.	Number of cases awaiting treatment at end of year...	20
4.	Number of visits made to school .....	—
5.	No. of home visits .....	—

Analysis of Cases treated during year		Boys	Girls
1.	Stammering .....	15	5
2.	Defects of articulation :—		
	(a) Cleft Palate .....	2	2
	(b) Cerebral Palsy .....	2	2
	(c) Other structural malformations	7	2
	(d) Other causes e.g. Neurological	11	2
	(e) No specific cause found .....	50	33
3.	Disorders of Language due to :—		
	(a) Retarded language development (non-specific .....	14	9
	(b) Retardation with associated subnormality .....	16	7
	(c) Retardation associated with deafness .....	8	3
	(d) Dysphasia .....	2	—
	(e) Aphasia .....	1	—
	(f) Other reasons .....	5	1
4.	Dysphonia .....	—	—
5.	Other defects .....	1	—
Children discharged during the year.			
	Total .....	45	26

## Analysis.

Speech normal .....	12	10
Speech improved .....	12	7
Unsuitable for treatment .....	2	—
Non Co-operation .....	11	3
Admitted to special schools .....	1	2
Left school .....	1	1
Left district .....	1	3
Other reasons .....	6	1

**Handicapped Pupils**

Fifty children were initially ascertained during the year and at the end of 1970 we had 308 handicapped children on our register. Of these 162 were already receiving appropriate education in special schools, but 14 physically handicapped and 45 educationally sub-normal children remain to be placed in special schools. Of the remaining 87, eighty-six—16 of whom were physically handicapped—were recommended for special educational treatment in ordinary school and 1 required home tuition.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS RECOMMENDED FOR  
EDUCATION IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS AT  
31st DECEMBER, 1970

Category	Morley	Gaskell	Total
Blind .....	1	—	1
Partially Sighted .....	3	3	6
Deaf .....	7	7	14
Partially Hearing .....	1	1	2
Educationally Subnormal .....	81	60	141
Physically Handicapped .....	15	16	31
Maladjusted .....	9	7	16
Delicate .....	2	6	8
Epileptic .....	—	2	2
Total .....	119	102	221

### **Pre-School Handicapped Children**

Under the present scheme, congenital abnormalities are notified by the midwife on the birth notification card and details are passed to the County Medical Officer for statistical purposes. In addition to this a card index is kept in the Divisional Health Office of all known children who are born with or develop a handicap either physical or mental, which may be of such a degree as to necessitate special arrangements for the child's education. These children are closely supervised and frequently visited by the health visitors, and their reports are submitted to the relevant departmental medical officer at the Child Health Clinics who will eventually come to a decision regarding the best possible arrangements for every particular child. This system will be superceded by a computer scheme in 1971.

### **Children and Young Persons Act, 1933**

Thirty-seven children made special application to take part-time employment during the year and all were considered physically fit for such work.



## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES**

### **HOSPITALS**

#### **General Hospital Accommodation**

There are no hospitals within the Rural District but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

A Regional Burns Centre built in the grounds of Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield in 1966 provides the most modern equipment and intensive specialist treatment designed to give severe burns cases the greatest possible chance of recovery.

#### **Isolation Hospitals**

Patients with infectious disease may be admitted to Snape-thorpe Hospital, Wakefield, or Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

#### **Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes**

Maternity hospital facilities are available at centres in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, and there is a maternity home in Morley. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement. A maternity hospital, the first phase of a district hospital, is under construction in Dewsbury and will be operational in 1972.

#### **Hospitals Specialising in Mental Disorder**

In addition to the Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield, Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds and Westwood, Bradford, a new hospital for mentally sub-normal patients is under construction on a site adjacent to Pinderfields and Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield. This hospital will have beds for 480 of which 100 will be for children and 46 for adolescents. There will also be an "infirmary" unit for 20 beds for those sub-normal patients suffering from acute medical and surgical conditions. Work commenced on the hospital towards the end of 1968 and is likely to be completed in 1972.

### **AMBULANCE SERVICE**

The local ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council. All calls for the ambulance service should be made to the Ambulance Headquarters, Tel. No. Bradford 682211.

**LABORATORY FACILITIES**

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health) accepts specimens for bacteriological, biological, entomological and chemical investigations from General Practitioners and Public Health Department Staff.

## **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in presenting my twelfth Annual Report upon the environmental health of the Area for the year 1970. The main body of the report will give details of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year and in addition to these details the following observations are submitted for your particular attention.

### **General Environmental Hygiene of the Area**

The Department continued with a full complement of inspectors throughout the year allowing progress to be made in all aspects of our work without interruption caused by staff shortage.

The success of the Refuse Collection Incentive Bonus Scheme enabled this service to operate to the benefit of all householders extremely efficiently until the 19th October, when the service was interrupted by the withdrawal of labour nationally by local authority manual workers. The strike lasted for three weeks during which time no refuse or salvage was collected. As far as this Department's staff was concerned, they could be referred to as the "reluctant strikers" mainly because there had been a substantial improvement in their conditions of service and wages since the inception of the Incentive Bonus Scheme. They recommenced work on the 9th November and in just under a fortnight they cleared all the surplus refuse. Emergency arrangements had been made in anticipation of the strike and sufficient refuse sacks had been purchased for distribution to householders. The refuse tip at Dewsbury Road, Tingley was re-opened to allow occupiers of commercial and domestic premises to dispose of their refuse. A great many people took advantage of this facility and not all were from the Morley area. Householders accepted the inconvenience without complaining unduly to the Department and were thankful when normal service was resumed. An effort was made to ensure that the public conveniences were adequately



cleansed to prevent them becoming a nuisance and a health hazard.

Having achieved a reliable and adequate refuse collection service the Health and Housing Committee set up a small ad-hoc sub-Committee to enquire into the question of refuse disposal. The Department's one and only refuse tip was closed at the end of May to allow negotiations to take place with the owners of the land and the Planning Authorities to extend the tip to allow a further life of some three years. In the meantime refuse disposal took place at a private tip at a cost of 30/- per load with a guaranteed minimum of £2,000 if the agreement continued for a period of twelve months. There had been serious nuisance at this private tip from time to time due to tipped materials catching fire causing serious smoke nuisances. The tipping of domestic refuse on the tip enabled the Department to unofficially accept some measure of control and for the remainder of the year, there was no further smoke nuisance.

The ad-hoc sub-Committee was able to look at the long term policy of refuse disposal as well as the short term and to think on the lines of moving away from the controlled tipping of crude refuse as a method of disposal and visits were made to local authorities within reasonable distance who operated incineration or pulverisation plants. The physical advantages to the treatment of refuse prior to disposal were obvious but the cost of treatment compared with the cost of controlled tipping would be enormous for a borough of this population. Some thought was also given to the possibility of mixing crude refuse with sewage sludge and using disused lagoons at the Dewsbury Road Sewage Works as a tip. At the end of the year no firm decision had been made on the long-term policy for refuse disposal. The sub-Committee also considered the long term policy regarding the collection and disposal of paper salvage.

The drive to clear the Borough of its unfit houses and to improve and modernise the older houses that are suitable for improvement continued throughout the year. The Council's record in clearing unfit houses has been extremely good and it is fairly obvious that the slum clearance programme can be completed by 1975. By then more than 4,000 houses will have been dealt with under slum clearance and if it is possible to maintain the progress of improving houses at the present rate of over 200 a year, in less than eight years, every house in the Borough will be provided with the Standard Amenities of bathroom, hot water and an internal watercloset. The fact that this would be possible within the foreseeable future has urged

all the public health inspectors of the Department to use all practical means to encourage owners to improve their properties. Further progress was made in improving houses in the three Improvement Areas declared under the Housing Act, 1964, mainly by the acceptance of undertakings from owners to carry out improvements within a stated period of time, usually twelve or eighteen months. The number of houses still to be improved in the three areas is now negligible. Those not yet improved are due mainly to owner occupiers not wishing to improve the houses or elderly occupiers of tenanted houses unwilling to give consent for improvements. In either case, houses are usually improved with change of occupation. In all, only about 40 houses out of a total of 320 houses are involved. The powers contained in the Housing Act, 1964, which enabled local authorities to enforce the improvement of tenanted houses where the occupiers had made representation to the Department for their houses to be improved were again used to great effect during the year. The Housing Act, 1969, removed the enforcement powers to improve houses in Improvement Areas and it was felt that the absence of enforcement powers would be a detriment to the rate of progress made under previous legislation. It must be accepted however that as a long term measure the improvement of areas as General Improvement Areas under the Housing Act, 1969 combining house improvement with environmental improvement will be of great benefit to the residents of these areas and it is hoped that the Council will give further consideration to the Falls (East Ardsley) area which was intended to be the first General Improvement Area in the Borough to be declared under the Housing Act, 1969. A preparatory scheme was formulated as early as 1967 in anticipation of the 1969 Act as this was an area with an independent community and environmental improvement was the answer for its rejuvenation and rehabilitation.

Some progress was made in the formation of Smoke Control Areas. Four areas which included approximately 310 premises of which 100 were Council houses and involved an area of 329 acres came into operation during the year. Although one Order covered only 32 houses, the land included in the Order will be developed residentially in the very near future. The Upper Churwell Order came into operation during the year, thus Churwell became the first district in the Borough to be completely covered by Smoke Control Orders. The Committee approved the making of Smoke Control Order No. 42 (Birks/Dartmouth Area, Morley) which involved an area of



215 acres and included approximately 1,353 premises during the year but it was decided to delay its submission for confirmation until 1971 and the proposed date for it to come into operation was fixed at the 1st June, 1972. The postponement was mainly due to the information given in the Ministry's Circular 63/70 on the Availability of Solid Smokeless Fuel. The Minister had been advised that supplies of solid smokeless fuel would be in short supply in some parts of the country during the winter of 1970/71. The shortage of solid smokeless fuel in Morley was not acute and the Committee again decided not to make suspension orders as more harm would be done to the policy of smoke control generally by suspending smoke control orders than by turning a blind eye to a small number of householders who genuinely could not get a delivery of solid smokeless fuel and had to revert to burning coal for very short periods usually towards the end of each of the winter months.

Throughout the year, regular routine inspections of retail food shops, food preparing and food manufacturing premises took place and a close watch was kept on the bacteriological condition of untreated milk retailed in the Borough. All untreated milk samples were found to be bacteriologically satisfactory and it was not found necessary to serve notice under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 on any milk producer.

An interesting survey was made during the year on the incidence of salmonellae in barbeque chickens. In recent years the problem of human salmonellosis and its connection with the consumption of contaminated chicken, has been highlighted by a number of food poisoning outbreaks in various parts of the country. This fact prompted the survey which was made in a relatively small poultry processing plant dealing with approximately 15,000 birds a week. The birds arrived killed and plucked, but uneviscerated. The head and feet were removed on an assembly line and the birds were eviscerated, trussed and packed into crates to await dispatch. The total production of the factory was distributed to retail "barbeque" shops where the birds were spit roasted and sold as cooked chicken. The premises were not purpose built as a poultry processing establishment, and like all converted food factories the structure and layout were not perfect. This was not however the most serious problem for it was the handling methods which caused greater concern.

The birds were purchased from a total of eight different suppliers and not all were transported to the factory under



reasonable conditions. They were closely packed in cardboard boxes and it was inevitable that faeces from one bird should be smeared on another. Other ideal opportunities for cross contamination were the hands of the staff on the eviscerating line, the blades used for beheading, knives, shackles and other equipment and the lack of adequate washing of the carcasses. It was fairly clear that birds infected with *Salmonellae* on arrival at the factory would still be infected when they were dispatched to the shops and that other birds would very likely have been contaminated.

During the investigation more than 780 samples taken at random were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Swabs were taken from both internal and external surfaces of carcasses and over the total sampling period 20% were positive for salmonellae organisms, the most common types being *S.seftenberg*, *S.typhi-murium*, *S.heidelberg* and *S.virchow* which was the cause of the Liverpool food poisoning outbreak in 1968. It was also established that birds were being cross contaminated by swabbing the same bird before and after processing. In addition samples of rinse water and swabs of equipment and working surfaces were taken. Results showed the same serotypes on the carcasses and on the equipment and these provided further evidence of cross contamination. As the birds were purchased from eight different sources and because of proved cross contamination, it was impracticable to attempt to trace the infected flocks with the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In order to improve conditions in the factory we considered it necessary to introduce some form of chlorinated wash as the final stage of treatment. This would have involved expensive alterations to the existing plant together with an extension of the refrigerated area to allow the birds to dry off before storage. As an alternative the management decided to experiment with batches of chickens purchased direct from large poultry packing stations and supplied ready dressed. We carried out routine bacteriological sampling of these chickens with surprising results. The incidence of *Salmonella* varied between 65% on carcasses from one processing plant, to nil on carcasses from another. It is gratifying to know that on this occasion the purchasing policy of the firm was guided by public health factors and eventually a contract was established with the company who were able to supply chickens that were virtually salmonellae free.

The investigations formed the basis of an excellent techni-

cal paper on this subject given by Mr. Carden, district public health inspector at a Branch Meeting of the Association of Public Health Inspectors.

I wish to record my sincere appreciation to Dr. Ireland for the interest he has taken in all the activities of this Department. I should like to pay tribute to the whole of the staff, inspectorial, clerical and the cleansing staff who have given me loyal and conscientious support and to express my thanks and appreciation for the many ways in which the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committee have supported our work throughout the year.

E. CYRIL LEWIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

### WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation, until 1st October, 1961, owned the Waterworks undertaking but by the terms of the Wakefield and District Water Order, 1961, the Borough Water Undertaking lost its separate identity and was transferred to the New Board which now supplies water for domestic and industrial purposes.

The water supplied by the Board comes in part from the Board's reservoir at Withens Clough and in part from supplies purchased from Halifax and Bradford Corporations.

The water collected at Withens is upland surface water from the moors. It is water free from pollution, but carrying a sediment of peaty matter and has an acid content.

At Withens the water is given an initial treatment by the addition of lime and alumina ferric. This is followed by pressure filtration, which removes the bulk of the sediment. The water is piped from Withens to Morley, a distance of 20 miles and is there stored in service reservoirs. The additional water from Halifax Corporation is also stored in these reservoirs. A final treatment by chlorination is carried out here.

Regular sampling is undertaken by the Water Board and by the Public Health Inspectors. The following details are given of samples taken during 1970, by Public Health Inspectors.

No. of samples examined :—

	Chemical		Plumbo-Solvency		Bacteriological	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Public Supply	—	—	2	—	196	13
Private supply	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	—	—	2	—	196	—

The thirteen unsatisfactory samples were isolated samples taken from houses in various parts of the Borough throughout the year. In each case when the supply was re-sampled, a satisfactory result was obtained.



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No. of houses connected to sewers .....	16883
No. of houses with satisfactory drainage .....	82
No. of houses with unsatisfactory drainage .....	6

The following districts of the Borough are still unsewered:—

- (a) Gelderd Road.
- (b) Tingley Common.
- (c) Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley.

The houses with unsatisfactory drainage are situated in remote unsewered areas and are gradually becoming less in number through the demolition of unfit houses.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following information has been given by the Borough Engineer.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes:—

- (i) Completed during the year—Drighlington Sewage Disposal Works.
- (ii) Under construction at year end—None.
- (iii) Awaiting approval at year end — Common Lane relief sewer—awaiting consent of one owner to culvert through their land.
- (iv) In preparation at year end—Moor Knoll Lane, and Hopewell Farm.

Details of any part of the District requiring:—

- (i) Sewers—Nil.
- (ii) Improvement of Defective Sewers—Westerton Road and Churwell areas.
- (iii) Sewage Disposal Works—Nil.
- (iv) Improvement or extension of sewage disposal works — Ardsley Falls and Fenton Dam Works.
- (v) Attention to storm water overflows — Several could be improved.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets .....	16877
No. of waste water closets .....	—
No. of privy middens .....	6
No. of pail or tub closets .....	—

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1970, are given below:—

Total weight of refuse collected (estimated) 13,116 tons.  
 No. of premises from which refuse is collected—18,328.  
 Net cost per ton £5.06.  
 Net cost per 1,000 population £1,590.  
 Net cost per 1,000 premises £3,661.

### **Refuse Collection.**

The refuse collection service was efficient and adequate throughout the year and the Incentive Bonus Scheme operated since the 1st September 1969 was satisfactory. The area is divided into five rounds, each round being served by a Pakamatic refuse collection vehicle with four loaders and each round is programmed into five daily stints. In the main, the establishment of four spare loaders was adequate to cover men away on holiday, or sick or absent for some other reason. After a period of six months, slight revisions were made to the bonus scheme for each round and again when the disposal point was moved from Dewsbury Road, Tingley to Woodkirk Quarries. Isolated complaints were received that excess refuse was not being moved by the men and it was impressed on each round that collection was not restricted to emptying one bin per house. Management and staff met once fortnightly to discuss problems and difficulties and this system was most helpful in ironing out minor difficulties before they became major problems. For the first time, public and annual holidays did not disrupt the service and throughout the year, the refuse from each dwellinghouse was removed once weekly. The days of a haphazard refuse collection service have now gone and the operation of an efficient service which affects every householder in the Borough, is appreciated by the ratepayers, the Council, for many Councillors wasted many an hour in having to listen to complaints of dustbins not being emptied, this Department and not least, the cleansing staff themselves.

Much demand was made on the services of the spare side loader operated by a driver and spare men which could be made available to remove bulk items of refuse which could not be collected on the normal round and as far as was possible, this demand was met without disrupting the domestic collection service. This service was also used to collect refuse from

spare land and other open space used by inconsiderate refuse dumpers.

Permits were given for persons to take refuse direct to the tip using their own vehicles, and the only stipulation made was that the refuse had to be taken to the tip during normal working hours. Every effort was made to assist industrialists with premises in the Borough to deal with their industrial waste by allowing them to use the tip but permission had to be refused where it was considered that the refuse was unsuitable to be deposited on the Corporation tip.

The following is the scale of charges approved by the Council for the removal of trade refuse:—

Annual Charge per bin ...	£2.15.0
Annual Charge per load	£185. 0.0
Charge per load for	
single collection .....	£4. 0.0
Charge for odd items	10.0 per piano
collected:—	5.0 each other item
Charge for tipping	
facilities .....	6.0 per load



The following table shows the number and type of vehicles operated by the Department at the end of 1970.

Make	Reg. No.	Year Purchased	Type of Body	Capacity	Duty
S & D Packamatic	EWR175C	1964	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Spare vehicle
S & D Packamatic	HYG341C	1965	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Packamatic	NWR695D	1966	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Pakamatic	AWW257G	1969	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Pakamatic	BWY975H	1969	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Pakamatic	FWU845J	1970	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
Austin	TWR656F	1967	Side Loader	12 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
Austin	TWR657F	1967	Dropside truck	2 tons	Paper collection
Austin	FYG153J	1970	Mini Van	5 cwt.	Public conveniences
Austin	FYG154J	1970	Mini Van	5 cwt.	Handyman Duties
Austin	MYG349D	1966	A.35	5 cwt.	Cleansing Officer's Duties

### **Refuse Disposal.**

Tipping on Dewsbury Road Tip, Tingley continued until the end of May and for the remainder of the year, refuse was tipped at a private tip at Woodkirk. Arrangements were made with the owners of the tip for all Council collected refuse to be tipped there at a cost of 30/- per load. Planning application has been made to extend the tip at Dewsbury Road but it was feared that the main part of the extension to the tip would have to be used to lower the height of the existing tip in order that the level of the land after completion of tipping would comply with planning requirements. A sum of £4,500 was included in the Annual Estimates for 1970/71 for culverting the stream and allied works to extend the tip. Some cost would also be entailed in lowering the height of the tip and covering with top soil before finally handing the land back to the owners.

The disposal of refuse at a new site within the Borough meant the retiming of the rounds for bonus purposes and the "allowed minutes" for tipping had to be increased slightly for three of the five rounds.

There was no evidence of rat infestation of the Dewsbury Road Tip and it was decided to regularly treat the tip by Rentokil Laboratories even after tipping operations had ceased to ensure that no infestation of the tip took place.

### **Abandoned Vehicles.**

Under provisions contained in the Civic Amenities Act 1967, five abandoned vehicles were removed during the year. All the vehicles were removed without incurring any costs and one vehicle was advertised and sold as a "runner". Discussions took place with the West Yorkshire Police Authorities on action to be taken to remove abandoned vehicles from the M.1 and the M.62. So far it has not been necessary to put this action into effect.

### **Waste Paper.**

All the salvage income was derived from the sale of waste paper. Collected waste paper is taken to the Central Depot where it is baled. Baling is carried out with the use of a power operated press. In addition to the waste paper collected on the refuse collection rounds, one vehicle, a drop side truck is engaged solely on the collection of waste paper from shops, offices and industrial premises. No charge is made for the collection of clean waste paper.

There was a decrease of 21 tons in the amount of waste paper collected during the preceding year and this was due to waste paper not being kept separate from refuse by the collection staff after the incentive bonus scheme was brought into operation.

Income from the sale of waste paper for 1970, was £3,036 and the total weight of waste paper collected was 296 tons.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:—

1957	.....	166 tons
1958	.....	169 „
1959	.....	151 „
1960	.....	217 „
1961	.....	266 „
1962	.....	218 „
1964	.....	294 „
1963	.....	227 „
1965	.....	378 „
1966	.....	369 „
1967	.....	368 „
1968	.....	371 „
1969	.....	317 „
1970	.....	296 „

### General.

Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1950 a total of £64,299 has been received from the sale of salvage material.



## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public conveniences are provided at the following sites in the Borough:—

Town Hall .....	Men
Princess Street .....	Women
(Temporary)	
Bridge Street .....	Men
Fountain Street .....	Men and Women
Tingley Mills .....	Men and Women
Bruntcliffe .....	Men and Women
Scatcherd Park .....	Men and Women
Chapel Hill .....	Men and Women
Churwell .....	Men and Women
Gildersome .....	Men and Women
Drighlington .....	Men and Women
Westerton Road .....	Men and Women
East Ardsley Recreation Ground.	Men and Women

In addition to the above, as the Department has a vehicle and equipment available for the cleansing of public conveniences, the following conveniences were taken over from the Parks Department for the purpose of daily cleansing:—

Lewisham Park.  
 Dartmouth Park.  
 Churwell Park.  
 Drighlington Park.

Every convenience is visited and cleansed daily and minor repairs are carried out where required. The vehicle used for the transport of the public convenience attendant assists the Divisional Health Office to operate a laundry scheme for incontinent persons. The attendant collects soiled laundry at the houses, transports them for washing and ironing at Dewsbury General Infirmary and returns clean laundry to the houses.

## MORTUARY

The replacement mortuary was brought into use in Oct. 1966. The building adjoins the central depot in Corporation Street and is situate at the rear of the new police station. It comprises a reception room in which a 3 tier refrigerator is provided, a post-mortem room, an office for the pathologist, ante-room and suitable viewing room.

## NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and dealt with during 1970:—

Nuisances	Found	Abated
Choked drains .....	70	84
Inadequate water supply .....	19	36
Inadequate refuse accommodation .....	25	22
House dilapidation .....	31	39
Defective watercloset .....	31	39
Dirty and untidy house .....	1	—
Rain penetration of dwelling .....	8	10
Defective roofs .....	31	41
Dampness in dwellings .....	13	24
Defective pointing .....	4	9
Defective brickwork .....	4	8
Unsatisfactory condition of ashbinstore...	1	1
Defective and dirty watercloset .....	2	3
Defective dustbins .....	28	41
Defective floorboards .....	—	1
Defective water supply pipes .....	7	15
Defective gutters and spouts .....	17	26
Defective plasterwork .....	3	10
Defective sewer vent pipe .....	1	1
Defective stonework .....	4	3
Empty open house .....	2	1
Defective sink waste pipes .....	4	5
Defective woodwork .....	8	12
Defective external door .....	2	3
Defective window frames .....	—	2
Leaking bath waste pipe .....	—	1
Defective sink .....	—	4
Defective supporting wall to cellar .....	—	1
Water in cellar .....	—	1
Defective sashcords .....	2	6
Defective structural timber .....	—	1
Uncontrolled tipping .....	—	1
Accumulation of rubbish .....	4	5
Insanitary bath .....	—	1
Defective firegrate .....	—	1
Defective chimney stack .....	—	1
Condensation of flat .....	1	1
Defective ventilation pipe .....	2	1

Nuisances	Found	Abated
Defective fitting of gas fire .....	—	1
Defective flagging .....	3	1
Defective inspection chamber cover and frame .....	2	2
Defective drainage .....	4	1
Dry rot .....	1	—
Open and dangerous mill .....	—	1
Open and disused watercloset .....	1	1
Dangerous and disused ashbinstore .....	1	1
Reflux of smoke .....	2	2
Inadequate drainage .....	—	1
Missing cover to coal cellar chute .....	—	1
Accumulation of animal excreta within dwelling .....	1	—
Flooding of yard .....	—	1
	<hr/> 332 <hr/>	<hr/> 464 <hr/>

There was a decrease of 102 in the number of nuisance complaints investigated during the year, mainly complaints of choked drains, defective roofs, gutters and water closets and complaints of inadequate water supply predominated.

Total number of visits made in connection with the above nuisances .....	3536
Statutory notices served .....	118
Informal notices served .....	332

564 informal notices and 107 statutory notices were complied with.

The number of noise nuisances investigated was comparatively small but each complaint received a full investigation and in some cases, visits had to be made late at night.

The Department has again viewed with some concern the number of complaints made regarding defective drainage systems in comparatively new houses in some parts of the Borough. These houses are invariably owner occupied and all that can be done is to advise the owner occupier on the works of repair which would be required to abate the nuisance. The defects appear after the period of maintenance by the contractor has lapsed and the cost of repairs falls



on the owner. The cost of these drainage repairs must often bring a considerable amount of financial hardship on these owners, many of whom have just embarked on home ownership and are tied to a tight financial budget. We sometimes wonder what the state of these drainage systems will be like in ten or twenty years' time.

Figures of Nuisances for the past six years were:—

1970	.....	332
1969	.....	434
1968	.....	350
1967	.....	334
1966	.....	408
1965	.....	431

### LETHAL CHAMBER

Unwanted or injured dogs brought for destruction are painlessly destroyed in the electro thanator. Similarly cats are dealt with in a Chloroform lethal chamber.

### LAND CHARGES ACT

1232 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

### SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in Morley. These are enclosed baths with heated and treated water. The treatment consists of continuous filtration and the addition of chlorine and ammonia.

46 samples were taken from the swimming baths during 1970. Only 4 samples were reported on as being unsatisfactory.

In all cases of unsatisfactory results, re-sampling results showed the water to be satisfactory and safe for bathing.

### VERMINOUS INFESTATION

The number of houses found to be infested with insect vermin is now negligible and the availability of effective insecticide over the years has made severe infestations of bed bugs, lice and fleas almost non-existent. Occasionally isolated cases

The furniture and effects of tenants moving into Council houses are inspected before removal takes place. In the majority of cases, this is no more than a precautionary measure and more often than not, this duty is an embarrassment for the inspector as well as for the householder.

Advantage is always taken of the advisory services of the Infestation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the treatment of premises infested by lesser known species of insects. The facilities at Leeds University can also be used for the identification of insects where every assistance is always freely given.

### RODENT CONTROL

Treatments carried out during the year.

Premises	Rats	Mice	Total
Domestic .....	280	187	467
Industrial .....	—	—	—
Commercial .....	13	27	40
	<hr/> 293	<hr/> 214	<hr/> 507

Total number of treatments carried out—507.

There was a slight increase during the year in the number of treatments required to be carried out for rat infestation but there was a considerable increase in the number of treatments required to be carried out for mice infestation of domestic premises. Disinfestation is carried out under an annual comprehensive contract with Rentokil Laboratories and this method of carrying out disinfestation duties has for a number of years now proved to be quite satisfactory. The contract with Rentokil includes the periodic inspection and treatment of sewage works and the refuse tip, the six monthly treatments of sewers and the treatments of infested domestic premises. Treatment of commercial premises is carried out on a rechargeable basis and many occupiers of commercial premises enter into a private servicing contract with Rentokil for the inspection and treatment of their premises.

Treatment of sewers is carried out twice a year and there was no evidence of a substantial infestation in any of the lengths treated. Special attention was given to sewers in areas where a number of surface treatments had been carried out. The



periodical inspection and treatment of sewage works and the Dewsbury Road tip has virtually cleared these areas of rat infestation.

In practice, the department telephones complaints of infestations daily to the Rentokil office and their service operator carries out an inspection and treatment. A detailed schedule of premises inspected and treated is returned by the firm to the department for each month. The cost of rechargeable work is borne by the department who recovers it from the occupiers of the premises concerned.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial Smoke—

No. of timed observations made ..... 56

There was no real problem from excessive smoke emission from industrial plants in the Borough during the year. Warning letters were however sent to four firms because of contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations following timed observations on their chimneys. The contraventions were due either to the use of low grade solid fuel or to breakdown of the mechanical stokers.

Atmospheric pollution from the emission of smoke which was not emitted from a chimney seems to be on the increase each year. The chief culprits were firms which set fire to waste material on open land often during the hours of darkness, the burning of tyres and car bodies on scrap yards and again serious outbreaks of fires causing smoke pollution over a wide area occurred at a quarry operated as a private industrial waste tip. Seven informal notices and two informal notices were served on occupiers of industrial premises in respect of serious smoke nuisances arising from indiscriminate burning of waste material.

Over the years a number of complaints have been received annually regarding continual and serious smoke emission from brickwork chimneys. All the plants are under the jurisdiction of the District Alkali Inspector to whom representations are made each year urging him to bring pressure to bear to enforce the conversion of the plants to operate with the minimum of smoke emission and to at least comply with the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. The District Alkali Inspector had given assurances that by the end of 1970 the furnaces would be converted so as to operate with the minimum of smoke emission and during the year steps had been taken by the firm



to convert a number of their kilns and it is hoped that in the future, these chimneys will no longer be a source of embarrassing complaints.

Nine applications were received during the year in respect of the heights of new chimneys at new premises or at premises where alterations were being carried out. In a number of cases, it was found necessary to recommend an increase to the proposed height and in each case, this was made possible by amicably discussing the problems with the proposers and without having to resort to formal refusals of applications.

### **Domestic Smoke**

The following Smoke Control Orders became operative on the 1st July, 1970.

Smoke Control Order No. 38: Harthill/Gelder Road, Gildersome.

Smoke Control Order No. 39: Upper Churwell (Laneside).

Smoke Control Order No. 40: BISF houses, Denshaw Estate, Morley.

Smoke Control Order No. 41: BISF houses, Tingley.

The area involved in these Orders is 329 acres and the Orders include approximately 310 premises of which 100 are Council houses.

Although the Harthill/Gelder Road, Order covered only 32 houses, the land included in the Order will be developed residentially in the very near future. When the Upper Churwell—Laneside Order came into operation, Churwell became the first part of the Borough to be completely covered by Smoke Control Orders. The decision of the Council to make the BISF houses in the Denshaw Estate and Tingley subject to Smoke Control Orders was thought by the Housing Committee to be a much better way of complying with the Ministry Circular MHLG/H7/AQ/1 of the 28th October 1968, on BISF houses which required certain precautionary measures to be taken if the method of heating these houses was by solid fuel. There was apparently a fire risk involved and as the houses were part centrally heated, the Council decided that the Smoke Control Order would include the conversion of the solid fuel fires to gas fired central heating units at an approximate cost of £120 per house.

In July, 1970, Smoke Control Area No. 43 — the Birks/Dartmouth Morley area was approved by Council ready for submission for confirmation. Included in the area which covers about 215 acres are 1,195 private dwelling houses and 158 Council houses. It is not intended for the Order when confirmed to come into operation until the 1st June, 1972.

A mobile exhibition of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation was stationed in the Borough for the period 19-24th January, 1970, and the main aim of the exhibition was to show the public the various solid smokeless fuels which could be used on different solid fuel appliances as an alternative to soft coke. Many enquiries were made of the Attendant in charge of the unit.

During the year a number of tenants of houses included in operative or confirmed Smoke Control Areas who were entitled to receive concessionary coal from the N.C.B. were given letters for submission to the Board confirming that their houses were the subject of Smoke Control Orders. The Board would then allow their allocation of coal to be taken in solid smokeless fuel or cash in lieu should piped fuels be the means of heating involved.

At the end of the year, the 42 Smoke Control Areas made covered approximately 6215 acres and included in the region of 9600 premises.

The following are details of Smoke Control Orders which were confirmed in the Borough at the 31st December, 1970.

# **BOROUGH OF MORLEY. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.**

No.	Area	Acres	Premises	Total Estimated Cost	Health Committee Approval	Date of Order	Order Confirmed	Date of Operation of Order
1	Low Moor.	558	Coun.—441 Pvte.—71	£1,032	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
2	Springfield House, Victoria Road.	4½	Pvte.—60	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
3	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	9½	Pvte.—108	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
4	Harwill Avenue, Churwell.	2¾	Pvte.—25	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
5	City.	3½	Coun.—72	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
6	Moorhead, Gildersome.	22¾	Coun.—250	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
7	West Lea Estate.	6½	Pvte.—53	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
8	Thornfield Estate, Dewsbury Road.	2¼	Pvte.—20	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
9	Ashwood Gardens Estate, Gildersome.	5½	Pvte.—39	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
10	Wakefield/Bradford Road.	1202	Coun.—141 Pvte.—520	£13,011	13.12.60	9.12.61	30.5.62	1.6.63



# SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

11	Old Road, Churwell.	72	Coun.—/0 Pvte.—91	£271	13.12.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
12	Common Lane, East Ardsley.	3½	Pvte.—33	Nil	14.3.61	29.4.61	14.11.61	1.7.52
13	Rein Road Estate.	6	Pvte.—58	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
14	Main Street, East Ardsley.	4	Pvte.—42	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
15	Street Lane, Gildersome.	2	Pvte.—27	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
16	Reedsdale Gardens, Street Lane, Gildersome.	16	Pvte.—76	£35	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
17	East Park Street (Development) Morley.	60	Pvte.—57	£15	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
18	Dean Park Estate, Drighlington.	122	Pvte.—124	Nil	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
19	Nepshaw Lane Estate, Asquith Avenue, Morley.	6	Coun.—74	Nil	20.2.62	2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
20	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	14½	Pvte.—83	Nil	20.2.62	2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
21	St. Peter's Crescent, Morley.	2½	Pvte.—32	Nil	20.11.62	10.12.62	29.3.63	1.10.63

## SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

22	College Road, Gildersome.	3	Pvte.—26	Nil	11.12.62	10.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
23	Development Church Street, Morley.	416	Pvte.—261	£327	11.12.62	24.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
24	Upper Green, West Ardsley.	1.5	Pvte.—14	Nil	11.12.62	15.2.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
25	West Ardsley/Wood- kirk.	900	Pvte.—585	£11,095	15.1.63	29.3.63	11.9.63	1.6.64
26	Churwell Park Estate.	4	Coun.—74	Nil	19.2.63	21.3.63	27.8.63	1.6.64
27	Jackson Lane Re-development.	6	Coun.—100	Nil	19.3.63	23.4.63	11.9.63	1.6.64
28	North Ward	743	Coun.—409 Pvte.—562 Others—31	£46,754	28.5.64	5.6.64	29.12.64	1.7.67
29	Scott Green, Gildersome	18	Pvte.—173	£120	13.9.63	3.5.67	31.7.67	1.7.68
30	Development: King St. Moorside Rd., Drigh.	25	Pvte.—132 Coun.—74	£220	15.12.64	6.1.65	19.8.65	1.7.66
31	Development: Lewisham Grove, Morley.	9	Pvte.—32 Others—2	Nil	16.3.65	2.4.65	19.8.65	1.6.66
32	Moorhead Est. Gild.	4	Coun.—58	£6,000	16.3.65	17.6.65	19.8.65	1.4.66

## SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued)

33	Buckross Dev. Moorside Rd., Drigh.	100	Pvte.—125	Nil	8.9.65	3.12.65	16.2.66	1.9.66
34	Bradford Road, Drighlington.	150	Pvte.—26 Coun.—86	£8,907	13.12.66	3.5.67	31.7.67	1.7.68
35	Tingley/West Ardsley.	200	Pvte.—319 Coun.—86	£14,760	13.12.66	3.5.67	31.7.67	1.7.68
36	Fairfax Estate, Drighlington.	45	Pvte.—19 Coun.—167	£12,500	18.1.68	25.3.68	6.6.68	1.7.69
37	Part Churwell	60	Pvte.—316 Coun.—88	£14,000	18.1.68	25.3.68	6.6.68	1.7.69
38	Harthill/Gelder Rd., Gildersome.	220	Pvte—32	£1,875	18.3.69	23.5.69	20.10.69	1.7.70
39	Upper Churwell (Laneside)	100	Pvte—178	£10,470	18.3.69	23.5.69	20.10.69	1.7.70
40	BISF Houses (Denshaw Estate) Morley	4	Coun.—50	£6,000	18.3.69	23.5.69	20.10.69	1.7.70
41	BISF Houses Tingley	5	Coun.—50	£6,000	18.3.69	23.5.69	20.10.69	1.7.70
42	Birks/Dartmouth Area Morley	215	Pvt.—1195 Coun.—158	£31,465	1.7.70	1.7.70	17.5.71	1.6.72



Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year. Three types of instruments are in use. Soot deposit gauges record the total soot deposits sulphur recording gauges indicate the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles. One of each of these types of gauge is in use in the central Morley area, and a suction air filter is in use in the Gildersome area.

The following table shows the average daily concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide from the 1956 to 1970.

Results in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Morley

Gildersome

	Smoke Stains (Average daily Suspended Impurity)	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke Stains (Average daily Suspended Impurity)	Sulphur Dioxide
1956	230	—		
1957	192	—		
1958	210	—		
1959	250	—		
1960	230	—		
1961	223	—		
1962	227	—		
1963	204	213		
1964	177	193		
1965	149	161	93	106
1966	136	152	96	88
1967	102	136	78	83
1968	99	140	69	96
1969	97	134	82	97
1970	93	130	75	95

RAG FLOCK ACT

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 makes it the duty of the local authority to supervise the manufacture of rag flock and to control the use of materials used in the filling of furniture, toys and bedding.

No. of premises licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock .....	—
No. of premises registered for the filling of furniture, bedding, etc. ....	3
Total number of inspections .....	3

## FACTORIES

The following summary shows the work done by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1961.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupi- ers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	40	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	268	8	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) .....	—	—	—	—

## 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient .....			—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	—	—	—	—	—
	2	2	—	—	—



Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

Sections 133 and 134.

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers	No. of cases of def. sending lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. ....	2					
Cleaning and Washing .....						
Household Linen .....						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery .....						
Electro-plate .....						
File making .....						
Brass and brass articles .....						
Fur pulling .....						
Iron and steel .....						
Anchors and grapnels .....						
Cart gear .....						
Locks, latches and keys .....						
Umbrellas, etc. ....						
Artificial flowers .....						
Nets, other than wire nets .....						
Tents .....						
Sacks .....						
Racquet and tennis balls .....						
Paper bags .....						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper .....						
Brush making .....						
Pea picking .....						
Feather sorting .....						
Carding of buttons, etc. ....						
Stuffed toys .....						
Basket making .....						
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...						
Cosakues, Christmas crackers...						
Christmas stockings, etc. ....						
Textile weaving .....	3					
Lampshades .....						
Total .....	5					

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

No action was required to be taken under the Act during 1970.

### **Transit of Horses Order**

Observations were made of vehicles transporting horses to the two fairs at Lee Gap, West Ardsley during August and September and a substantial improvement was found in the condition of all the vehicles.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

### **Registration and Inspection.**

During the year, 10 new premises employing 109 persons were registered under the Act. Detailed inspections were carried out at 134 premises and re-inspections were carried out at 408 premises during the year. By the end of 1970 422 premises employing a total of 2,065 persons had been registered under the Act.

### **Cleanliness.**

The only matter which had to be drawn to the attention of employers in some cases was the lack of cleanliness of passages and little-used storerooms.

### **Overcrowding**

No instances of overcrowding were found during inspections. It would appear that staff have set a commonly accepted standard of free space in office premises which is in excess of the minimum legal requirement of 40 square feet per person.

### **Heating**

Inspections showed that in the majority of premises means of heating were found to be adequate to achieve the minimum temperature of 60.8°f after the first hour. No complaints of inadequate heating were received from employees of premises subject to the provisions of the Act during the winter months.

### **Ventilation**

All premises visited were found to be adequately ventilated.

### **Lighting**

Lighting standards were found to be adequate at premises inspected during the year.

### Washing Facilities.

Facilities were found to be satisfactory at all the premises inspected.

### Sanitary Conveniences.

The only problems encountered with this section concerned the accessibility of external sanitary accommodation. These were solved without recourse to formal action.

### Accidents.

One accident was notified during the year. This occurred at a food shop when an employee lacerated her right thumb when using a gravity feed slicer to slice meat. The machine in question moves by mechanical power and had the usual guards but did not have the extra guard shown in a leaflet SHW 14 on "The safe use of Food Slicing Machines". The Management's attention was drawn to this and a guard was fixed in a matter of a few days.

### General.

No difficulties were found in the operation of the Act during the year. In the main, employers fully co-operate with inspectors during their visits to ensure that the premises comply with the provisions of the Act and some sought advice from the Department to this end.

**Table A.**

Class of premises	Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	Premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	5	138	28
Retail Shops	—		62
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	3	44	15
Catering Establishments open to the public — Canteens	2	58	26
Fuel Storage Depots	—		3
Total	10	422	134

**Table B.**

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to  
 Registered premises ..... 408



**Table C.**

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number Employed		
Offices	683		
Retail Shops	759		
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	355		
Catering Establishments open to the Public	239		
Canteens	13		
Fuel Storage Depots	16		
Totals	Male 914	Female 1151	Total 2065

#### Accidents reported:—

Workplace	Fatal or Non-Fatal	Injury		
		Cause	Nature	Site
Shop	Non- Fatal	Meat slicing machine	Laceration	Thumb

### HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951 and the Public Health Act, 1961, provide that no person shall carry on the trade of hairdresser or barber unless he and his premises are registered by the local authority.

Regulations also empower the local authority to make bye-laws for controlling the trade of hairdressing and such byelaws are in operation in this area.

There are 30 hairdressers on the register and 16 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three premises in the borough where offensive trades are carried on. One of these is used for the refining of dripping and tallow, one for fat melting, bone boiling, glue making, gut scraping, tripe boiling, soap making and tat extracting and in the other gut scraping and fat boiling is carried out.

Byelaws are in operation for the control of all these trades and during the year 3 inspections were carried out.

## HOUSING

**General Statistics.**

No. of back to back houses in area .....	2446
No. of single back houses in area .....	547
No. of through houses (excluding Council houses) .....	9129
No. of Council houses .....	4767
No. of houses included in Council's Slum Clearance Programmes .....	4233
No. of above houses represented up to end of 1969 .....	3516
Total number of houses in the area .....	16889
No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of informal action .....	464

**Repair of Houses.**

No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Housing Act, 1957 .....	—
No. of houses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Public Health Act, 1936 .....	167
Total number of houses repaired .....	631
Total No. of inspections made in connection with the above .....	4324

**Improvement Grants.**

No. of improvement grants approved during the year .....	177
Discretionary Grants .....	17
Standard Grants .....	160

**Slum Clearance.****(a) Individual houses.**

No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	17
No. of houses or parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	3
No. of houses closed or demolished as a result of informal action by local authority .....	7

## (b) Clearance Areas

No. of Clearance Areas declared during the year .....	16
No. of houses included in these areas .....	171
No. of persons to be displaced .....	218

(c) Total number of families rehoused from clearance areas or individual unfit houses during the year .....	88
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**New House Building**

No. of new houses provided during the year:—

(a) By local authority .....	—
(b) By private enterprise .....	121
Total .....	121

**Overcrowding.**

The number of cases of statutory overcrowding in the area is negligible. There are however decreasing numbers of cases of overcrowding on bedroom standard where persons of opposite sex over the age of 10 years have to share a bedroom. Whenever such cases come to light they are reported to the Tenancy sub-Committee and the majority of cases are given sympathetic consideration. On the whole the Borough has not an overcrowding problem of any magnitude.

**Clearance**

There were 16 Clearance Areas represented to the Health and Housing Committee during the year and included in the Areas were 171 houses. In addition to these a further 20 houses were represented as individual unfit houses and these were made the subject of Demolition Orders (13 Demolition Orders and 7 Closing Orders). There were 14 Clearance Orders and 1 Compulsory Purchase Order involving a total of 167 houses confirmed during the year. Three Public Inquiries were held during the year to deal with objections to Clearance Orders but only one objector at one Inquiry attended to state his objection to the Order. A great deal of administrative work has to be done to prepare and present the Council's case



at a Public Inquiry. If the objector does not attend to present his case to the Inspector, the whole proceedings become a mere formality. All the Orders in respect of which objections were made were eventually confirmed without modification.

### Improvement

A total of 177 Improvement Grants (160 Standard Grants and 17 Improvement Grants) were approved during the year and payment was made in respect of 138 grants. Increases in the amount of grants available under the Housing Act, 1969, did not substantially increase the number of applications for grants but more owners applied for Discretionary Improvement Grants than in the previous years.

Some further progress was made in the three Improvement Areas declared under the Housing Act, 1964, and the houses not yet improved are due mainly to the houses either being occupied by owner-occupiers not wishing to improve their houses or occupied by elderly occupiers of tenanted houses who are unwilling to give consent for improvement. In both cases, the houses are usually improved upon change of occupation.

Table showing progress made in the 3 Improvement Areas.

IMPROVEMENT AREAS	Area No. 1 Fountain St.	Area No. 2 Zoar Street	Area No. 3 Springfield
No. of unimproved houses at time of declaration .....	166	87	63
No. improved since time of declaration ...	147	82	46
Improvement works in progress .....	—	—	—
Total not yet improved .....	19	5	17

The Falls (East Ardsley) area was intended to be the first General Improvement Area to be declared under the Housing Act 1969. A preparatory scheme was formulated as early as 1967 in anticipation of the Housing Act 1969 as this was an area of an independent community and environmental improvement together with house improvement was the answer for its rejuvenation and rehabilitation. The area comprises some 300 houses and about 80 of these have full amenities. The houses in the area which are included in the Council's Clearance Programme have all been represented as Clearance Areas. The main reason why this scheme has not yet got off the ground

is the anticipated cost of the scheme to the Council despite the increased grants for house improvement and the availability of grants for environmental improvement.

### **Improvement of Council Houses**

Total Number of Council Houses .....	4767
Total Number of Pre War Council Houses	
now being improved .....	148
Total Number of Pre War Council Houses	
still requiring improvement .....	1372

The comprehensive improvement of pre war Council houses was commenced in 1970 with the aid of Improvement Grants under the Housing Act 1969 and the improvement of the Ingles Estate of 148 houses was commenced at a total cost of £181,992. To carry out the work without moving the tenants would be a major upset for the tenants so as houses within the estate became vacant, eleven houses were kept vacant to act as transit houses during the period of improvement. After minor difficulties, many of which could not have been foreseen, regarding removal of tenants, had been overcome, the scheme so far has been extremely successful. This has been due mainly to extremely good public relations and the considerable amount of work done by a small ad-hoc sub-committee of the Health and Housing Committee set up to deal with the improvement of Council houses. Two houses were improved in advance of the main scheme and these acted as show houses and were open for public inspection under supervision for one full week. Before removals were actually commenced, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall of all the tenants of the estate to discuss with the Committee and their officers details of the scheme which had already been submitted to them in writing and to ask questions. The meeting did much to allay the fears of many tenants and helped in clarifying points on removal, transit house occupation, postal delivery arrangements, care of gardens and a multitude of smaller points which were important in the minds of the tenants.

The Committee also agreed for schemes to be prepared for the improvement of a further 196 houses with a view to the work being commenced during 1971. The availability of finance will dictate the rate of progress in the improvement of

Council houses and although the problem is fairly considerable the extent of the improvements required is not the same in all 1372 houses. Nevertheless the improvements already carried out at the Ingles Estate have proved to be extremely popular with tenants occupying pre war Council houses in the Borough and in the course of time, tenants of houses low in the order of priority for improvement will no doubt show disappointment and impatience at having to wait for improvements to be carried out.

### **Qualification Certificates**

By the end of 1970, 14 Qualifications Certificates had been issued under Section 44(1) of the Housing Act, 1969 in respect of tenanted houses where standard amenities were already provided and the houses were in all respects fit.



The following table gives an indication of the state of the Council's Clearance programmes:—

BOROUGH OF MORLEY — SLUM CLEARANCE.

Total Number of Houses submitted to Ministry in 1954 and 1967 — 4233

Total dealt with to December, 1970—3503

Houses dealt with by Slum Clearance		Morley		Churwell		W. Ards- ley and Tingley		East Ards- ley		Gilder- some		Drigh- lington	
1954-1959 (1st five years)		767	houses	.....	475	36	37	49	62	108			
1960		334	houses	.....	153	44	—	24	55	58			
1961		310	houses	.....	40	42	65	34	104	25			
1962		328	houses	.....	132	43	57	9	20	67			
1963		333	houses	.....	147	—	51	51	18	66			
1964		319	houses	.....	124	40	34	64	27	30			
1965		308	houses	.....	145	21	30	49	14	49			
1966		130	houses	.....	67	11	18	3	26	5			
1967		190	houses	.....	66	2	24	30	33	36			
1968		171	houses	.....	66	12	35	1	31	26			
1969		322	houses	.....	228	17	11	27	11	28			
1970		191	houses	.....	113	5	24	10	16	23			

	North	Central	Denshaw	Dartmouth	Birks	Churwell	Tingley	West Ardsley	East Ardsley	Gildersome	Drighlington
Remaining Clearance Programme in Wards 1968-1975	64	86	36	223	39	25	13	35	58	20	131
730 houses											
Older houses suitable for											
Improvement 1694 houses.	192	274	158	246	171	83	93	47	275	60	95

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

### MILK—DAIRIES

#### Summary of Milk Dealers on Register.

Dairies .....	6
Distributors .....	154
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk .....	47
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk .....	24
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk .....	156
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk .....	—
Renewal of licences in January 1966 became the responsibility of the Council as the Food and Drugs Authority.	

#### Inspections.

Visits of inspection to milk dealers .....	10
Legal proceedings taken—None.	
Formal Action taken—None.	
Informal action taken—None.	

#### Milk Sampling.

##### 1. Biological Samples.

Number of Samples taken for:—

(a) Tuberculosis ...	24	No. Positive .....	Nil
(b) Anti Biotics .....	24	No. Positive .....	Nil
(c) Brucellosis			
Ring Test .....	24	No. Positive .....	Nil
Cream Culture	Nil	No. Positive .....	Nil
Guinea Pig ...	Nil	No. Positive .....	Nil

It is most encouraging to report that all samples of raw milk taken during the year were reported on as being free of brucella abortus. The number of milk retailers who sell untreated milk in the Borough seems to become less each year. Regular samples are taken of milk which is produced at two farms in the Borough and sold as untreated milk within the Borough and adjoining districts.

##### (2) Statutory Samples.

No. Examined			No. Satisfactory		
			Phos.	Meth Blue	Turbidity Test
Untreated ...	24	—		20	—
Pasteurised ...	72	72		71	—
Sterilised ...	24	—		—	24



The 4 samples of untreated milk which failed the methylene blue test were taken from the one source and the information was submitted to the Milk Regulations Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food so that their officers could investigate farm conditions.

### 3. Chemical Samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

No. taken .....	63
No. found adulterated .....	—

### Sampling of Ice Cream.

No. submitted for Bacteriological Examination .....	69
No. satisfactory .....	69
No. submitted for Chemical Analysis .....	—
No. satisfactory .....	—

### Other Food Samples

Swabs were taken from 20 turkey carcasses produced on premises situated within the Borough for the presence of salmonella infection and all the swabs were reported on as being satisfactory.

The work commenced in 1969 of examining poultry at a small poultry processing plant in the Borough was continued during the early part of 1970 and in all some 780 swabs from external and internal surfaces of carcasses were taken and over the whole sampling period 20% were found to be positive for *Salmonellae* organisms. The outcome of the investigation was that the trade in New York dressed birds was stopped and the factory became a distribution depot for ready dressed birds purchased under contract with a company which was able to supply birds that were virtually salmonella free.

### Chemical Food Samples

Article	No. Submitted	No. Satisfactory
Shandy .....	0	1
Soft Drinks .....	5	4
Buttered teacake .....	1	0
Double cream .....	2	0
Beefburgers .....	2	1
Pork pies .....	2	0
Potted Beef Spread .....	1	0
Salmon Paste .....	2	0
Malt vinegar .....	1	0
Cornish pasties .....	1	1

Buttered currant teacake	1	0
Fruit cream pie .....	2	0
Cream gooseberry tart ...	1	0
Fish cake .....	1	0
Beef sausage .....	1	0
Tomato Sausage .....	1	0
Steak pie .....	1	0
Chocolate éclair .....	1	0
Patent pie glaze .....	1	0
Tomato ketchup .....	1	0
Baking powder .....	1	0
Pure butter .....	1	0
Cream horn .....	1	0
Steak and kidney pie ...	1	0
Curry powder .....	1	0
Cream .....	1	0
Cheese spread with ham	1	0
Cheese spread with lobster	1	0
Beef and pork sausage ...	1	0
Lemon squash .....	1	0
Full fat soft cheese		
with onion .....	1	0
Stewed steak .....	7	0
Ox tongue .....	2	0
Sliced green beans .....	1	0
Brussels sprouts .....	1	0
Bread .....	1	0
Brandy .....	1	0
Vodka .....	1	0
Rum .....	2	0
Whisky .....	1	0
Gin .....	1	0

Formal warnings were given in respect of all unsatisfactory chemical samples.

### Liquid Egg.

Rigorous control was exercised throughout the year on the processing and heat treatment of liquid egg at the breaking plant in the Borough and 396 samples were submitted for examination. All the samples complied with the requirements of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

**Meat Inspection.**

Number of slaughterhouses licensed .....	3
Number of visits made .....	701

All three slaughterhouses in the Borough were in operation throughout the year and a 100 per cent. inspection of animals slaughtered for human food was carried out. Tribute should be paid to the butchers for the high quality of the meat. Slaughtering takes place during weekdays and Saturdays until 1-00 p.m. Regulations governing the hours of slaughtering came into operation on the 1st December 1966. The cold storage units at each slaughterhouse were extended and this avoided any hardship arising from the restriction of slaughtering to 5½ days per week.

All meat condemned at slaughterhouses is at all times collected and disposed of by the Department. The table overleaf gives details of carcasses inspected and the meat condemned. The total weight of meat condemned was 2 tons, 4 cwt., 64 lbs.

Charges for meat inspection were operated from the 1st October, 1963, from which date maximum charges allowed by the Regulations viz. 2/6 for cattle, 9d. for pigs and 6d. for sheep have been made. The income obtained for the year ending December, 1970, was £524.54.



## Meat Inspection

The following table gives details of the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:—

	Cattle, excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1179	577	16	7691	1569	—
Number inspected	1179	577	16	7691	1569	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned ....	—	—	—	3	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ....	174	110	—	342	65	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	14.8	19.1	—	4.4	4.1	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some organ or part condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.06	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ....	27	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gen. diseased condemned and totally	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Details of Meat Condemned.****Whole Carcasses:****(a) Tuberculosis Only**

Bovine  
Nil

Pigs  
Nil

**(b) Other Diseases**

2 Sheep  
1 Sheep  
1 Pig

Emaciation  
Moribund  
Fever

**Organs or Parts of Carcasses:****(a) Tuberculosis only**

Bovine  
Nil

Pigs  
1 Head and Tongue

**(b) Other Diseases**

Bovines

126 Livers  
76 Livers  
3 Livers  
24 Livers  
2 Livers  
1 Liver  
3 Livers  
3 Livers  
6 Livers  
1 Lungs  
1 Lungs  
3 Lungs  
1 Lungs  
7 Head and tongues  
1 Head and tongue  
2 Head and tongues  
8 Hearts  
1 Heart  
2 Head and tongues  
12 Skirts  
1 Skirt  
1 Kidney  
1 Kidney  
1 Kidney

Distomatosis  
Abscesses  
Angioma  
Cirrhosis  
Adhesions  
Necrosis  
Parasites/Cirrhosis  
Abscesses/Distomatosis  
Pleurisy  
Cysts  
Emphysema  
Contamination  
Abscesses  
Cysticercus Bovis  
Abscesses  
Contamination  
Cysticercus Bovis  
Melanosis  
Contamination  
Cysticercus Bovis  
Adhesions  
Hydronephrosis  
Retention Cysts  
Abscesses

## 30 Udders

## Mastitis

## Pigs

1 Part carcase  
 1 Pluck  
 6 Plucks  
 4 Plucks  
 3 Plucks  
 4 Plucks  
 4 Plucks  
 1 Pluck  
 2 Heads  
 5 Heads  
 7 Hearts  
 1 Heart  
 1 Heart  
 1 Heart  
 3 Hearts  
 4 Lungs  
 1 Lungs  
 1 Lungs  
 1 Lungs  
 3 Lungs  
 4 Livers  
 11 Livers  
 1 Liver  
 10 Livers  
 2 Livers  
 1 Leg

Abscesses  
 Septic pericarditis  
 Pleurisy/Pericarditis  
 Pleurisy/Peritonitis  
 Pleurisy/Adhesions  
 Parasites  
 Adhesions  
 Abscesses  
 Abscesses  
 Corynebacterium equi  
 Pericarditis  
 Corynebacterium equi  
 Septic Pneumonia  
 Abscesses  
 Pleurisy/Pericarditis  
 Pleurisy  
 Corynebacterium equi  
 Septic pneumonia  
 Abscesses  
 Pleurisy/Pericarditis  
 Hepatitis  
 Ascaris Lumbricoides  
 Adhesions/Ascaris  
 Parasites  
 Cirrhosis  
 Arthritis

## Sheep

4 Plucks  
 2 Plucks  
 2 Plucks  
 3 Plucks  
 230 Livers  
 102 Livers  
 1 Liver  
 2 Livers  
 1 Liver  
 2 Lungs  
 2 Lungs  
 1 Lungs

Pleurisy/Pericarditis  
 Pleurisy/Pericarditis  
 Abscesses  
 Adhesions/Distomatosis  
 Distomatosis  
 Parasites  
 Neoplasm  
 Abscesses  
 Contamination  
 Abscesses  
 Pleurisy  
 Muellerius Capillaris



4 Hearts  
2 Hearts  
1 Part carcase

Pericarditis  
Cysts  
Septic Pneumonia

Total Weight of Meat Condemned: 2 tons, 4 cwt., 64 lbs.

Inspection of Poultry

No. of Processing Premises	No. of Visits Made	Total No. of Birds Processed	Types	% of Birds Rejected	Weight of Poultry Condemned
1	15	27,000	Turkeys	Not Known	Not Known

Turkeys reared by the firm are slaughtered and dressed at one of a number of premises used for rearing purposes. Premises used for slaughtering are satisfactory as are the methods used for slaughtering and dressing. Measures taken by the firm for spotting and rejection of unfit birds seem to be adequate.

Food Condemned.

Pie fillings .....	6 tins	Apricot pulp .....	8 tins
Cut celery .....	12 tins	Corned beef .....	62 tins
Blackberries .....	11 tins	Ox tongue .....	18 tins
Fruit cocktail .....	67 tins	Mixed redigrill .....	1 tin
Peaches .....	45 tins	Grapefruit .....	45 tins
Pears .....	13 tins	Minced beef loaf .....	2 tins
Rhubarb .....	4 tins	Packet Cheese spread	5 pkts
Orange juice .....	17 tins	Marmalade .....	1 tin
Ham .....	91 tins	Steak .....	45 tins
Potatoes .....	4 tins	Cream .....	1 tin
Luncheon meat .....	29 tins	Oranges .....	53 tins
Pineapple .....	43 tins	Carrots .....	11 tins
Apples .....	110 tins	Salmon .....	1 tin
Grapefruit juice .....	22 tins	Rice pudding .....	5 tins
Tomatoes .....	284 tins	Soup .....	6 tins
Beans .....	55 tins	Asparagus .....	1 tin
Peas .....	32 tins	Apricots .....	9 tins
Blackcurrants .....	17 tins	Prawns .....	1 tin

Salad cream .....	1 jar	Lime crush .....	5 tins
Lemon pie filling .....	4 tins	Assorted Meat .....	532 lbs.
Plums .....	4 tins	Assorted cereals ...	56 lbs.
Veal .....	4 tins	Potatoes .....	179 bags
Steak and vegetables	2 tins	Yeast .....	54 sacks
Melon cubes .....	1 tin	Sausage .....	18½ lbs.
Beef .....	7 tins	Turkeys .....	200 lbs.
Pork Loin .....	1 tin	Frozen Egg .....	14 lbs.
Chopped Pork .....	15 tins	Celery .....	140 cartons
Mixed vegetables .....	3 tins	Chickens .....	165
Jellied Veal .....	3 tins	Assorted frozen foods	
Bacon .....	2 tins		299 cwt., 109 lbs.
Bilberries .....	4 tins		

Total weight of food condemned: 23 tons, 8 cwt., 92 lbs.

### Inspection of Food Premises.

Details are given below of the number of each of the different types of food premises in the Borough and of the number of inspections made of them during the year.

#### (a) Food Premises subject to registration

	No. registered	No. of inspections
Ice Cream Producers/Retailers ...	1	22
Ice Cream Vendors .....	153	24
Preserved Food Preparation .....	51	128
Food Hawkers .....	72	418
Fried Fish Shops .....	35	135

#### (b) Food Premises not subject to registration

	No. in district	No. of inspections
Bakehouses .....	8	63
Meat Shops and Stalls .....	39	142
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurant kitchens .....	75	84
Retail Food Shops and Stalls .....	356	387
Total number of inspections of all food premises .....		1403

### Food Hygiene.

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention during 1970. A total of 1403 visits being made during the year.

**MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.**

Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and  
Drugs Act 1955. Sale of Mouldy cheese Fined £25

Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and  
Drugs Act 1955. Sale of Ice Lolly con-  
taining particles of aluminium ..... Fined £25.





